REGISTERED No. 1—1875

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,222.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	28
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 1st June, 1875. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th June at 2 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves Madras	2
„ Carwar	21	„ Coconada	4
„ Narrakel	24	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Alleppey	24	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Tuticorin	25	„ Calingapatam	6
„ Colombo	26	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Galle	27	„ False Point	7
„ Negapatam	30	Arrives CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 833 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves BUSREH	5
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Fao	5
„ Muscat	23	„ Bushire	7
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Linga	11
„ Linga	27	„ Bunder Abbas	13
„ Bushire	29	„ Jask	14
July 1875.		„ Gwadur	16
„ Fao	1	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSREH	2	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th June 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Childre[n] not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
Steamer CALIPSO,	2,080,	220,	about 5th July 1875.
Passenger Steamer CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	about 5th Aug. 1875.

The CALIPSO can accommodate 30 Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

The Passenger Steamer CASTORE has excellent First and Second class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	£16 9	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

23, Bombay Green, 7th June 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	June.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson.	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2333	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th June 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2 982 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th June 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,979 Tons, John D. Mahy, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY........ Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
OR
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE following powerful Steamers will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

	Tons.	H.P.	
EUROPA	2,277	424 Nominal,	about 10th July.
CALEDONIA	2,125	424 „	10th Augt.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and exceptionally good accommodation for Second-class Passengers, and each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The Steamers will receive quick despatch and may be depended on to make good passages.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
11th June, 1875. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 25TH JUNE.

THE Fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,8?2 Tons Gross, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior First and Second Class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE are as follows:—

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL £50
2nd Ditto ditto £30
1st CLASS TO SUEZ £30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

KING, KING & Co., Passenger Agents.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room:—

5 Bales Grey Shirting, 6 and 7 lbs
4 ditto ditto ditto, 4½ lbs.
6 ditto ditto T Cloth
3 ditto ditto Jacconets
2 Cases White Dhoties
2 ditto ditto Savries
2 ditto ditto Coloured Muslin.
5 ditto Eue de Cologne.
2 ditto Woolen Coating.

By order of the proprietor of the Asiatic Printing Press and on account of the Author

758 Copies Sanskrit and Goozaratee Dictionary compiled by Brijrao Tatya Raoji Ranjit.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th June 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLE! BILLIARD TABLE!

Will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at their rooms, on MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M.

A first-class full sized mahogany slate Billiard Table complete and in excellent order, with a set of Billiard and Pool balls, cues, rests, marking and pool boards, rules, lamp, cue stand, &c., by J. McCarthy, 29, Smith Street, Northampton Square, London, with packing cases. The table is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th June 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

T-OMORROW WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

An invoice of mother-of-pearl articles such as carriages, scent-bottles, bells, inkstands, and many other table ornaments, fancy snuff-boxes, cigar cases, money purses, lady's bags, fancy walking-sticks of different sorts, neck laces.

An invoice of superior electro-platedware, consisting of butter and sardine pots, tea sets, tea pots, biscuit boxes, table and dessert spoons and forks, tea spoons, sundries consisting of cut glass wine, water and soda tumblers of different sorts, China superior white and gilt tea and coffee cups with saucers, white and gold and white and green dinner sets, superior coffee cups with saucers liq or sets.

50 gallons copall varnish.

Few lots of furniture consisting of blackwood carved chiffoneers, pier tables, tea poys, conversation couches, large size round tables, hatstand, tricicle, cradle, Jackwood presses, chairs, dressing glass &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, dhooties, &c.

On account and at the risk of concerned.

Six Cases of brass leaves.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th June 1875.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING

BY

MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W. And sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully.

To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

F R A U D

On the 27th June, 1868, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

L A B E L S

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Shaik Bacboo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—All persons INDEBTED to, or having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain A. F. MARSHALL, 68th Regiment, L. I., and Asst. Q. M. General N. D. A., are requested to communicate with the President of Committee of Adjustment, Ahmedabad, within one months from this date.

J. R. STRUTT, Major,
3rd Regt., N. L. I.

15th June, 1875.

CONSUMPTION,

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most approved REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. The Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London.

Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67, UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES, FOR

NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.
LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEES TO HOLD NET PREMIUMS FOR SECURING INDIAN POLICIES.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.
FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE,
AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

PAID UP CAPITAL, OVER £250,000.

The Special Features of this system are:—

Payment of premiums for limited periods instead of for whole life-time.
Every premium secures a Policy for relative proportion of amount assured.
Investment of whole of net premiums in trust for Policy-holders.
Abolition of all conditions as to travelling and residence abroad.
Surrender value of Policies liberal, and fixed at time of issue
Loans at a low rate of interest on simple deposit of Positive Notes.
Positive Policies are unconditional, and absolutely indisputable.

POLICIES FOR WHOLE LIFE, SHORT TERMS, ENDOWMENT, AND JOINT LIVES.

Trustee:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.

Bankers:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

Who can be seen at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and at the Office of the Company from 1-30 P.M. daily.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

J. SCOTT,
4, Hornby Row. Agent for Bombay.

Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £2,25,000, annual premium income over £50,000.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... „	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... „	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... Rs.	2,000,000
THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL „	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... „	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... „	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... „	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... „	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMEDIATE SALE—Grand PIANO 400 Rupees. Mail Phaeton (new) Horse, Harness, 650 Rupees. Apply to Dr. CRANE, R. A., Colaba

WANTED, a light BROUGHAM on HIRE for 3 months. Apply A. B. C., Office of this Paper.

TWO or THREE Gentlemen can be accommodated with APARTMENTS in a private Family in the Fort. Terms moderate. Apply Z. A., *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a PIANO, by Collard and Collard, in excellent order, Rs. 350. W. ADAMS, Metal Mart, Byculla.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNOOP & Co.

WANTED, a situation as Superintendent, Supervisor, or Clerk of Works. The applicant is thoroughly conversant with the construction of Engineering works, a good practical Mechanic, and well versed in Hindoostanee. Salary no object. Address, B.J., care of Station Master, E.I.R., Jubbulpoor.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. 150, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem „	„ 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	„ 50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem „ „	„ 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	„ 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
„ with Gems	„ 100, 150, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	„ 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	„ 30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	„ 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	„ 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	„ 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequel of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two adimates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torrid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London

Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

ESTABLISHED 1815.

PATRONS:
H. M. THE QUEEN,
AND THE PRINCIPAL LONDON AND INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
London, Bordeaux, Bombay, and Calcutta.

BOMBAY, DEAN LANE.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Messrs. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO., of Cognac.
Messrs. WACHTER & CO., of Epernay.

It is a source of much regret that C., P. & Co. are compelled to charge their customers the Town dues imposed by the Municipality of Bombay, a charge equal to 12½ per cent. on the duty on light Wines.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO. have been for so many years before the public, and their Brands have become so widely and so favourably known, that without entering into full detail by advertisement, they feel they sufficiently denote the various qualities of Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs they hold for sale in Bombay by briefly enumerating them as follows:—

Per Dozen Quarts.

BORDEAUX .... Rs. 10½, 14, 15, 17, 19, 22, 25, 30
Breakfast, Dinner and After-dinner Wines.
* PINTS OF EACH, Rs. 2 PER 2 DOZ. EXTRA.
* SAUTERNES—Barsac .... Rs. 17, 22
* BURGUNDY—Red & White .... Rs. 17, 18, 21, 24, 30
Medium to very choice quality.
* CHAMPAGNE .... Rs. 44, 38, 34, 27
Hampers of 24 half-pints .... Rs. 27
Finest extra dry cuvee, medium dry to light dry.
WACHTER'S SIBADEY'S AND CUTLER, PALMER'S BRAND
GERMAN AND STEIN WEIN—
* Best Sparkling .... Rs. 38, 32
* Still .... Rs. 17, 23, 26, 32, 38, 40
SHERRIES .... Rs. 16, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 33, 36
Of every variety style and colour, Specially selected.
JARS, containing 4 gallons .... Rs. 27-8, 33-8, 43-12
Protected by wicker-work—a convenient package for up-country transit with or without taps.
Qr. CASKS—27 gallons, 5 qualities... Rs. 156, 195, 234, 260
MARSALA—Virgin .... Rs. 16
MADEIRA .... Rs. 36, 30
ROTA TENT .... Rs. 26
* PORTS .... Rs. 18, 22, 27, 34
Fruity, mature, and old crusted.
COGNACS—Our own .... Rs. 22, 26, 30, 34
Our own in Flasks .... Rs. 17
B., D. & Co.'s .... Rs. 21½, 24, 27, 38
In Barrels 22½
In Flasks 11½
In ½ Flasks 6½
RUM—Jamaica 22
LONDON OLD TOM 20
WHISKY—Irish and Scotch 22
HOLLAND'S GIN 18
FIELD'S GIN 17
LIQUEURS—Curacoa 38
Maraschino 26
Cherry Brandy 28
Noyeau ....
BITTERS—Orange ....
Kill the Crow 27

ASSORTED CASES.

WINES—Six varieties 20
LIQUEURS—In Pints, 12 varieties 24
BASS'BEER—FOR CASH—Our London bottling, Rs. 5-8 Quarts, and Rs. 3-8 Pints.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

An order for 5 Cases accompanied by Cash carries 10 per cent. Discount.

Three months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Trade terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies. Single Dozen orders subject to 5 per cent. for Cash.

The Trade liberally treated for wholesale parcels; we ship to their Brand if required.

Detailed Price List, giving names of Wines, and every particular, sent post free on application at our Offices—Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

THE Undersigned have received per s.s. CATHAY a supply of GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts and Pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Dean Lane,
Bombay, 11th June 1875.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	...	... Rs.	14	per doz. qts
Vray Canon	...	... „	18	„
Chateau Leoville	...	... „	22	„
Chateau Lafite	...	... „	26	„
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	...	... „	15	„
Liebfraumilch	...	... „	20	„
Marcobrunner	...	... „	25	„

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.

Just Landed.

IND COOPER & Co.'s BEER, Rs. 5-0 per dozen quarts.
Do. do. „ 3-0 „ pints.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine;
Per doz. Cash—Rs. 10; Credit—Rs. 11.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine;
Per doz. Cash—Rs. 12; Credit—Rs. 13-8.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine;
Quarts per doz. Cash—Rs. 15; Credit—Rs. 17.
Pints per doz. Cash—Rs. 9; Credit—Rs. 10.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine;
Quarts per doz. Cash—Rs. 25; Credit—Rs. 28.
Pints per doz. Cash—Rs. 14; Credit—Rs. 16.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine;
Quarts per doz. Cash—Rs. 30; Credit—Rs. 34.
Pints per doz. Cash—Rs. 16; Credit—Rs. 18.

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of the

NEW CONSIGNMENTS

will fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supply.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

I N K.

PRINTING INKS.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO.,
PRINTING INK MAKERS
LONDON.

From the lengthened experience Messrs. Parsons Fletcher & Co. have had in the Export Trade (of which they have made a speciality), and from the fact that their Inks are to be found in all parts of the world, they are enabled to adapt their goods to the requirements of all climates, and to every description of work. This is of the greatest importance to those who may confide their orders to this house.

GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.

Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., & 1s. 6d per lb.
News Ink, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. per lb.
Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. per lb.
Superior Bookwork Ink, 3s. and 4s. per lb.
Woodcut Ink, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.
Red, Blue, Green, and other colours, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.
Varnish, 12s., 15s., and 20s. per gallon.
Lithographic Inks in every shade of colour and variety of price.

Parsons, Fletcher & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical.

All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount or may be forwarded through any London House, or

STREET'S COLONIAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
30, Cornhill, and 5, Serle-street.
LONDON: AND
PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
10, BOUVERIE COURT, FLEET ST., E. C., & GRAVEL LANE SOUTHWARK, S. E.

CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

Beg to call the attention of their Customers to the accompanying Price List.

	Cash. Rs.	A.	Credit. Rs.	A.
TWIST TWEEDS, a very strong and useful material, highly recommended for hard wear. Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trousers	25	0	28	0
Double Breasted Coats of same material	16	0	18	0
Trousers do.	10	0	11	8
BLUE SERGE of the finest quality and perfectly fast colour. Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trousers	27	0	31	0
"WATERPROOFED" BLUE SERGE Double Breasted Sac Coats and Trousers.	33	0	37	0
MORNING or VISITING COATS, of Superfine Black and Blue Fancy Coatings, bound silk braid and thoroughly well made and finished	30	0	34	0
VESTS of above—Single Breasted	8	0	9	8
Do. Double Do.	9	0	10	0
FROCK COATS for special wear	38	0	43	0
TROUSERS of fine Angola, thoroughly shrunk, neat and good patterns	15	0	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Extra Quality	16	0	18	0
Do. for Riding of best Bedford Cord	25	0	28	0
Do. Do. Finest Chipping Norton Tweeds	22	0	25	0
DRESS SUITS of Finest West of England Plain or Venetian Cloth	75	0	85	0

The Materials of above are Supplied direct from the first English Manufacturers. The fit, quality and finish of all garments guaranteed. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement on application.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz.:—

"*Dress Bonnets and Hats,*" "Coloured Gauze Veils, Superior Kid Gloves."
Coarse Straw Hats untrimmed "White and Coloured," "Ball Dresses."
New Coloured Muslins, Prints and Brilliants, Ball Room Fans.
White Muslins, Polonaizes "*Ready Made,*" "White Kid Boots."
"Linen Cuffs and Collars, in the newest shapes, Plain and Trimmed.
Silk and Satin Evening Dresses, Hair Chignons "newest Styles."
"*French Corsets,*" "*Nursing Stays,*" Ladies' Fancy Garters, Tortoise Shell Combs.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies White and Black Silk Stockings.
Coloured Gauze Veils, Crinolines, Crinolettes, Flounced Muslin Skirts.
Silks, Satins, Serges, &c., Boys' White Silk and Blue Serge Suits.
Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.
Infants' Hoods White and Coloured, Baby's Bibs, Warm Gaiters for children.
White Satin Shoes and Boots, White Kid Boots.
Black Cloth Polonaizes and Jacquettes, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, latest styles.
Hair Chignons newest style, Flowers, Gold, Silver, &c., in great variety.
"*Travelling Dresses in the latest styles.*"

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay,
March 1875.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE,
IN AID OF THE R. C. ORPHANAGE AT SECUNDERABAD, WILL BE HELD ON THE 15TH OF JUNE 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 5 EACH.

HIGHEST PRIZE Rs. 16,000.

SPECIFICATION OF PRIZES.

1	Prize of	Rupees	16,000		10	Prizes, of	Rupees	400	each.
1	Do.	do.	8,000		20	Do.	do.	240	„
1	Do.	do.	4,000		25	Do.	do.	160	„
2	Prizes	do.	2,000	each	30	Do.	do.	80	„
2	Do.	do.	1,600	„	43	Do.	do.	48	„
4	Do.	do.	1,200	„	90	Do.	do.	32	„
5	Do.	do.	800	„	1,000	Do.	do.	16	„

1,231 Prizes.

Each Book contains 52 Tickets. 2 Tickets will be given Free of Charge on purchasing a Whole Book for one's self or selling to other parties.

For Tickets apply to the Undersigned, or to their Banker, Dongursee Balmookoond, Secunderabad. Application for Tickets will be duly attended to. Remittance may be made by Bank Drafts, Cheques, Currency Notes, Money Orders or Hoondies.

Tickets may be had at HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE WADIA, Esquire, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Secunderabad, April 24, 1875. ALBERT & Co.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case .... Rs. 30 | Gold Eyeglasses .... Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case .... „ 16 | Steel Eyeglasses .... „ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER LEVER WATCHES .... Rs. 50
And Silver Keyless Lever Watches 90

A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and as they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their finish. A Gold Medal was awarded at the Broach Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 50 Watch, and as the Rs. 90 Watches are made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.

Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of

LAMP CLOCKS,

standing or hanging, in fancy gilt pedestals. The soft light emitted by the Lamp attached to these Clocks, make them an indispensable article in a sick room, while their attracting appearance, combined with their utility as Clocks, make them a graceful ornament in a drawing room.

Price—Standing .... Rs. 30-0
„ Ditto with Alarm .... „ 40 0
„ Hanging .... „ 50, Rs. 65 and Rs. 80.

ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS ATTACHED.
NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern .... 6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. .... 6s. 6d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

			s.	d.		£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6	6	....	13	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6	6	....	8	2	6
12 Table Forks	40 „	at	6	6	....	13	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6	6	....	8	2	6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at	6	6	....	3	18	0
1 Soup Ladle	10 „	at	6	6	....	3	5	0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at	7	0	....	4	4	0
4 Salt Spoons					....	2	4	0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at	7	0	....	4	18	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs					....	1	5	0
						£61	19	0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta,
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OF WHICH £200,000 HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH .... 31, GEORGE STREET.
LONDON .... 79, CORNHILL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—ALLAN A. MACONOCHIE WELWOOD, Esq., of Meadowbank and Garvock, LL.D.
Deputy-Chairman—JAMES COWAN, Esq., M. P. Edinburgh.
GEORGE CADELL BRUCE, Esq., C. E., Edinburgh.
JAMES FORMAN, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh.
DAVID DICKSON, Esq., Wholesale Stationer, Edinburgh.
JOHN DICK PEDDIE, Esq., R. S. A., Architect, Edinburgh.
THOMAS SPROT, Esq., W. S., Edinburgh.
ARCHD BURN MURDOCH, Esq., W. S., Edinburgh.
ROBERT TURNBULL, Esq., Edinburgh.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., C. A., Edinburgh.
Manager—J. R. CARPHIN, C. A.

The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on WAREHOUSES, MILLS, MERCHANDISE and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on the most favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, 7th June 1875.

WANTED.

"SCHOOLMASTER."

SITUATION WANTED as SCHOOLMASTER by a Gentleman who has had nine years' experience at home, and can produce first class Testimonials. Could combine the duties of Organist and Choirmaster, being a thorough Musician.

Please address "VERITAS," care of Editor of this Paper.

Bombay, May 31, 1875.

NOTICES.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.

THESE SEALS are now supplied through Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay. Seals with moveable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—FOURTH AND FINAL CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL CALL of Rs. 250 per SHARE on the Shares of the above Company, has THIS DAY been made PAYABLE at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on or before the 1st day of July 1875. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of said Call and not paid on or before the aforesaid date.—Dated Bombay, 18th May 1875. 4 Forbes Street.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

ELPHINSTONE DOCK, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY, together with the Coffer Dams, Timbering, and Excavations therefor, of a WET DOCK of about twenty-nine acres PROPOSED to be CONSTRUCTED on the site of the present ELPHINSTONE BASIN, Bombay. The works include above six thousand lineal feet of Wharf walls and two single entrances each sixty feet wide. Plans, Conditions of Contract, Specification and Forms of Tender may be seen on application to the Director General of Stores, India Office, Westminster S. W., on and after the 1st day of May 1875. Also at the Office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 15th day of June 1875. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 1, Elphinstone Dock" are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay on or before Noon of THURSDAY, the 19th day of August 1875. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

(Sd.) GEORGE HAMILTON,
Under-Secretary of State for India.

India Office, 11th May 1875.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

HENRY MORLAND,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay Port Trust Offices, 10th June 1875.

HAIDRABAD WATER WORKS.—The Undersigned gives notice to the Iron-founders and Representatives of English Firms in Bombay that full particulars of all the PIPING required (about 500 Tons) for the DISTRIBUTION of WATER through THIS CITY and its CANTONMENTS, including DRAWINGS of all the "SPECIALS," &c. and Specifications of the same, with Conditions of Contract for their supply, will be OPEN for INSPECTION at his Office on and after the First of July, proximo, and that Tenders will be received by him up to the arrival of the Mail from Bombay in the 2nd Week of September.

For the convenience of residents in Bombay copies of all the documents referred to above will be deposited for inspection from the date above named, in the Office of Major MEREWETHER, R. E., Executive Engineer, Harbour Defences, Mazagon, Bombay.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept, or give any reason for the rejection of, the lowest or any Tender.

ROBERT BRUNTON,
L. F. & Water Works Engineer.

Water Works Engineer's Office, Haidrabad, Sind, 31st May 1875.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પરેશ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on TUESDAY, the 15th June next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held at the Registered Office of the Company on the 25th May 1875, viz:—

"That the Articles of Association signed by the Shareholders, be and are hereby adopted as the Regulations of the Company, to the exclusion of the Regulations contained in Table A in the First Schedule annexed to Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, hitherto applicable to the above Company."

By Order of the Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું.

i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

NOTICES.

PRICE—Rs. 4-12-0.

Just Published, Second Edition,

THE

SAILOR'S POCKET BOOK.

A COLLECTION OF PRACTICAL RULES, NOTES, AND TABLES.

For the use of the Royal Navy, the Mercantile Marine, and Yacht Squadrons.

By Commander F. G. D. BEDFORD, R.N., H. M. S. AGINCOURT,

WITH CHARTS, ILLUSTRATIONS AND INDEX.

*. This is specially recommended as a Valuable Book for all connected with the Sea. The first Edition was very quickly sold out.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE JUST OPENED, out a Choice parcel of FANCY COATINGS and TROUSERINGS.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all wool, Best West of England .. Rs. 40 to	45	0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished. Rs. 35 to	40	0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth... Rs. 43 to	50	0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9	0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20	0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted. Rs. 20 to	25	0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15	0
Single Breasted	13	0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to	18	0
Do. Single Breasted	13	0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trousers	30	0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete .... Rs.	90	0
Do. Dress Vest	12	0
Do. Dress Trousers	25	0
White Marcella Vest	8	8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	18 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	30	0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8	8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trousers to match .... Rs. 30 to	40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling, made from Fancy Angolas .... Rs. 18 to	30 0

TROUSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk. Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair .... from Rs. 11-8 to	17 8

DRILL TROUSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trousers, thoroughly shrunk per pair	4	0
Real White American Drill	5	0
Fancy striped, Drill, per pair .... from Rs. 6-8 to	7	8
Brown Holland, per pair	4	8

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30	0
Do. Trousers	23	0
Do. Breeches	23	0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27	0
Trousers	21	0
Breeches	21	0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27	4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20	0
Do. Trousers	14	0
Do. Breeches	14	0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	21	0
Brown Fist Shikaring Coat	12	0
Trousers	8	0
Breeches	8	0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18	0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine, and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund .... 3 to 3 4

CATALOGUE AND PATTERNS, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CULLUI COMPANY, LIMITED.
REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.
(THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.)

Capital Rs. 2,50,000, in 5,000 Shares, of Rs. 50 each, with power to increase.

Rupees 10 per Share Payable on Application.
Rupees 40 per Share Payable on Formation of the Company and Allotment of Shares.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

T. J. FERGUSON, Esq., of Messrs. Hinde & Co., Calicut.
A. S. MASSEY, Esq., C. E., Calicut.
P. MANOCKJEE, Esq., Merchant, Calicut.
CULLIANJEE SOONDERJEE, Esq., Merchant, Calicut.
A. MACKENZIE, Esq., of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.

REGISTERED OFFICE AT CULLUI, CALICUT.

Agents.

In Bombay .... Messrs. FORBES & Co.
In Madras .... Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
In Calicut .... Messrs. HINDE & Co.

To whom Applications for Shares may be addressed.

Bankers.

Calicut .... THE BANK OF MADRAS.
Madras .... Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.

Solicitors.

Messrs. PRICHARD and BARCLAY, Madras.

Secretaries.

Messrs. HINDE & Co., Calicut.

Manager and Engineer.

A. S. MASSEY, Esq., C. E.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purchase, and for her development, of the Cullui Works, situated at the mouth of the Cullui River, Calicut, (one of the largest Timber Depots in Western India). Owing to changes in the constitution of the Firm of Messrs. Hinde & Co. who opened the Works, it has been resolved to form them into a Company with limited liability.

The operations conducted at the Cullui Works are:—

Manufacture of Cocoanut Oil.
Do. Patent Manures for Coffee Estates.
Do. Coir Fibre and Yarn.

Purchase of Teak and other Timbers, and the preparation of same for the local, or export, markets.

Manufacture, and also import and sale, of Tools and general machinery required for Coffee Estates, and generally such work in Metals or Wood as is produced by Engineering Establishments for Public Works Department, Contractors, Plant, &c., &c.

Calicut is admirably situated for all these operations. The raw material is obtainable cheap and in abundance, and communication with export markets is easy. The local demand is also large.

The Profit and Loss Account of the year ending 30th June 1874, showed a profit of 14 per cent. on block outlay, or about 12 per cent. nett after allowing for interest on working capital. This result must be considerably improved upon in future years, as many of the recent improvements and extensions to the Works had not come into full operation and effect in the period above referred to. The formation of a Company will also provide a larger working capital for the business than it has been possible hitherto to allow, and will permit of an extension of operations, already proved to be highly remunerative, but which for want of Funds have only been conducted hitherto on a comparatively small scale.

As the Works are in full operation, the Company, if formed, will enter at once into the profits of a current business with large orders in course of execution.

The Books, &c., of the Works can be most conveniently closed on the 30th June, and it is proposed that in the event of the necessary capital being subscribed, the Company should commence operations and take over the Works from the 1st July next.

Prospectuses giving full particulars of the Company's Work, Buildings, Machinery, &c., can be obtained on application to any of the Agents named above.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 14TH JUNE, 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market opened this morning without improvement, Reuter's report being dull: probable sales 8,000 bales, imports 7,000.

Saturday's telegram from New York gives the receipts at the ports as 1,000 bales against 1,500 on the corresponding date last year and 3,000 in 1873; the exports to the U. K. being 1,000 against a blank day last year. Mid. Uplands on the spot is quoted at 16¾ cents., an advance, if correct, of ⅛ cent. per lb., but with futures ⅛ lower there is no apparent reason for such a rise.

The visible supply of Cotton for the whole of Europe shows the following comparisons with previous years:—

	1875	1874	1873
Total of all descriptions.	2,650,000	2,875,270	2,681,610
" " Surats.	1,000,000	1,083,830	1,138,520

In the closing telegram of Saturday Bombay linseed is quoted 9d. to 1s. per cwt. higher, but other articles of general produce are unchanged. Four and a half per cent. Rupee Paper is given ¼ per cent. down since Thursday, Fours and Fives and half unchanged.

Reuter's weekly quotations of Indian Bank Shares show a decline of £1-10 in Orientals, 10s. in Chartered, and £1 per share in Hongkong and Shanghai. Bar Silver is still 55⅛d. per oz. Consols this morning are quoted at 93¼, a further advance of ⅛; French Rentes at 103¼.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 12th instant, show the following changes:—

Government Balance at H.O.	Dec.	Rs. 2,70,698
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	" 8,54,475
Deposits	Inc.	" 1,85,179
Government Securities	Dec.	" 60,502
Loans	Dec.	" 17,30,825
Bills Discounted	Dec.	" 68,258
Bullion	Inc.	" 2,46,969
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	" 35,886
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	" 5,80,952

The principal alteration—in fact the only one of any importance—is the large reduction in loans showing a marked falling off in the demand for accommodation. Whether any reduction in rates of discount and interest will be made at to-morrow's Board Meeting is problematical, as the Directors show a disposition to maintain the existing high level up to the latest possible moment, but there can be little doubt that the position now warrants it, and whether any movement is made or not we may look for daily increasing ease in the open market.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has again been little or nothing doing. No amount of private paper is offering and the demand for remittances is equally limited. We learn from private sources that the amount of Council drafts offered in London on Wednesday will only be 60 lacs, and the same reduced figure will be offered until further notice. The probability of a reduction has been known here for some time back and has already been discounted, but in any case the alteration is too small to have any effect on exchange during the monsoon. We quote now:—

		s. d.
Bank Bills, on demand	...	1-9 9/16 per rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	...	1-10 1/16
Credits 3 months' sight	...	1-10 1/16
Document Bills 3 months' sight		1-10 3/32

On Calcutta there is no change. GOVERNMENT PAPER if anything is a shade firmer, but quotations are in a great measure nominal, say Fours; Rs. 102½; Fours and a half, Rs. 103¼; Fives and a half, Rs. 109½. The tenders for the new Loan will be opened in Calcutta on the 16th instant, but to all appearance there is no great interest taken in the operation outside of Banking circles. It seems very generally understood that the full amount will be subscribed at something very close on present market rates, and numerous tenders are believed to have gone in at Rs. 102.

THE SHARE MARKET continues to evince a strong upward tendency and favourite scrip is becoming daily more difficult to buy. Bank of Bombays are again a half per cent. higher and National Bank have advanced to Rs. 115. Spinning and Weaving Shares are generally Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per share higher all round. Bombay Burmah Trading form perhaps the only exception, to-day's quotation being reduced to Rs. 1,650.

In COTTON to-day transactions have been unimportant, and prices, though weak, are not quotably lower. Notwithstanding the comparatively fine weather, European houses keep quite out of the market and the bulk of the transactions are over for the season. Receipts are heavy, the quantity for the two days being 7,568, making 11,582 bales for the three days. The sailings up to 30th June now promise to exceed last year by about 50,000 bales.

FREIGHTS are very dull with next to nothing doing. By Steamers we quote £2 8 9 to £2-10; Iron Ships, £2 to £2 5; Wooden vessels, £1-18-9 to £2.

PIECE GOODS continue most inanimate and there is no quotable change to notice.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value p sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92 x
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	147½
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
20,000	25	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	42prem
40,000	100	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	163
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	115
60,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

PRESS COMPANIES.

1507	5,000	2,850	200ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,800 xd
300	200	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	715
110	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	500	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,110
150	1,000	11,000	200ps.	Apollo Press Co.	4,100
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	715
150	400	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	575
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,400
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	350
1,047	250	all	6½ p.ct	Broach Cotton Co	140
400	1,500	all	37½ps.	Carwar Company	850
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	130
500	1,500	all	175ps.	Colaba Press Co.	3,[illegible]00
500	30	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
252	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,125
150	5,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.	2,0[illegible]
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	360
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co	400
1150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	400
3125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	[illegible]
600	2,000	600	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co, Ld	1,500
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,100
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon Press Co.	[illegible]
400	50	75	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	455
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
150	850	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,375
500	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,950
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownaggur M. & P. Co	1,700
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,1[illegible]5
2470	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	190
200	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,326
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. & W. Co	2,040
1,100	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1105
700	1,000	all	60p s	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1000
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,155
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,100
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,065
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	[illegible]
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1160
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,175
4,000	625	all	50ps*	Oriental	705
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,115
500	1,000	250	31¼p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	276¼

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	6	Colaba Land Co.	1,220
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	117
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	760
8,000	1,400	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	[illegible]	5 p.c	G.I.P. Railway Consolidated Stock	951
...	£20	108 14 6	do	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,1[illegible]
...	£1[illegible]	106 5 15	do.	Do. New £1[illegible] Shares	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	[illegible]p.s	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,[illegible]00
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	27p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.c	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	18
1,260	500	all	30 ps.	Treacher & Co	[illegible] xd
...	250	all	40 ps	[illegible]ieg Patent Slip	[illegible]

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation		
...	9[illegible]	19½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 12th June, compared with the statement issued on 5th June:—

LIABILITIES.	5th June Rs.	12th June Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. " 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share ... " 12,48,125		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share ... " 2,49,600		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... " 12,44,250		
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... " 12,41,875		
	99,83,350	99,83,850
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	60,88,150	58,17,457
Do. do. do. at Branches	35,13,515	26,50,040
Other Deposits	1,12,00,853	1,13,86,032
Post Bills	16,583	29,740
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,93,667	4,18,123
	3,28,46,117	3,18,44,242

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	32,39,423	31,79,921
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,69,649	13,67,143
Loans on Security of do. do.	52,56,420	35,25,595
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,183	2,584
Bills Discounted	1,39,31,569	1,38,63,311
Stamps	4,736	4,744
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,07,075		
Amount applied in reduction " 1,15,000		
	3,92,075	3,92,075
Bullion	6,24,731	8,71,700
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,58,842	2,94,728
Cash and Currency Notes	77,02,489	83,43,441
	3,28,46,117	3,18,44,242

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE COLUMBIA, 846 tons, Captain H. Schumbacher, will sail to-day, in ballast, for Rangoon.

THE P. AND O. Co's ss SUNDA, 1,029 tons, Captain J. C. Babot, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China Mail & a general cargo and 1,668½ chests opium.

THE BARQUE RECHELAIS, 465 tons, Captain F. Bidond, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (December 2nd), with a cargo of 694 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE MARGARET PUGH, 693 tons, Captain T. Hughes, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Liverpool (February 20th), brought a cargo of 880 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen & Okell.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s MALDA, 1,945 tons, Captain F. M. Burke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo & the following passengers:—Miss Willoughby, two European seamen, one constable, one vagrant, & two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain G. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (June 11th), with a general cargo & the following passengers:—Mr. Henderson, Mr. & Mrs. Sherd. eighteen deck passengers, two non commissioned officers and eleven recruits of 2nd Grenadiers Regt.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Rochelais	Bidond	Liverpool, Dec 2.
14	Malda (s)	Burke	Calcutta, May 20.
	Calcutta (s)	Melville	Kurrachee, June 11.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Sunda (s)	Babot	China &c.
	Nelly	Hondit	Tuticorin.

The barque Columbia, Schumbacher, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Cathay, to China &c.
Steamer Calcutta, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Macedon, to Hull.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

10	Alice Buck	Snow	Liverpool, Mar 6.
	Mr[illegible]galore	Thomas	Liverpool, Mar 13.
	Rona	Hatfield	Liverpool, Mar 13.
	Saint Monan	Wingate	London, Feb 21.
	Royal Alice	Hughes	———, Feb 22.

June. DEPARTURES.

10 Sir J. Lawrence (s).
Africa (s).
Gilbert Thompson.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.

10	Glenroy	Mauritius.
	Arundel	Coveloug.

June. DEPARTURES.

10	Abyssinia (s)	Bombay.
	Me'nam (s)	Pondicherry & Galle.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL. VIA CAPE.

1930 Accrington, Christy—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1365 Ashgrove, McLaren—N. Maneckjee & Co.
1097 Blair Atholl, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co.
1214 City of Richmond, Starkie—N. Maneckjee & Co.
1385 Cumeria, Brown—N. Maneckjee & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—M. Nusserwanjee.
1165 Gatinoau, Corkhill—Lawrence & Co.
864 Mannie Carvill, Mayler—The Captain.
609 Phrenologist, Connell—E. Latham & Co.

VIA CANAL.

1307 Blenheim (s), Brinsen—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
1290 Coromandel (s), Mahy—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.
861 Caradoc (s), Barwise—Lawrence & Co.
2223 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

522 Ottercaps, Grozier—Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR VENICE, &c.

1671 Teheran, Johnson—P. & O. Co., Mails 25th June.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1884 Cathay (s), Dundas—P. & O. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

2119 Pera (s), Mothven—P. and O. Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1286 Benefactress, Moddrel—The Captain.
409 Milo, Chract—W. Nicol & Co.
437 Mozaffer, Urquhart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1100 Sea Flower, Garrich—The Captain.

FOR TUTICORIN.

468 Newcastle, Anderson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

308 St. Saliac, Dautre—The Captain.

FOR RICE PORTS.

816 Black Prince, Baillie—The Captain.

FOR HULL.

599 Eva Corvill, Hogg—The Captain.
1237 Macedon, Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR PENANG.

1140 Lord Clyde, Ellis.—R. Framjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

354 Olive Branch, Wheatley—The Captain.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1264 Abyssinia, Jones—Owen & Okell.

NOT FIXED.

1187 Annot Lyle, Yes—G. J. Soares.
1188 Arabia, Brabazan—Wallace & Co.
1031 Antwerp, Chambers—The Captain.
879 Eward Percy, Simpton—Edward Bates & Co.
1272 Jane Law, Mitchell—Lawrence & Co.
878 John Starr, Ryfkogle—The Captain.
445 Liberator, Watson—The Captain.
1439 Lanarkshire, May—Finlay, Muir & Co.
407 Morro Castle, Jewett—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.
693 Margret Pugh, Hughes—Owen & Okell.
745 Northumberland, Saunders—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1388 Royal Sovereign, Neilson—Edward Bates & Co.
465 Richelais, Bidond—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

126 Africa, Rauchaupt—T. Topun.
255 Futty Mobaruck, Nacoda.
100 Mahi, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia, James—(Harbour Defence.)
Auckland (s)—(Hulk.)
Augusta—(Schooner.)
Elphinstone—(Police Hulk.)
Fanny—(Schooner.)
Georgiana—(Schooner.)
187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Semiramis—(Hulk.)

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Caledonian s, 20 cases stout, Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer.
Coromandel s, 25 tons spelter, Tezpall Cuma; 30 cases matches, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 13 cases glass paper, and 4 packages hardware, Tyabjee Adamjee; 4 packages hardware, Eabhoy Tyabally; 64 tons spelter, The New Bank of Bombay.
Guy Mannering s, 4 casks hardware, Eabhoy Tyabally.
Cathay s, 9 bottles quick silver, Muthooradass Assaram; 2 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co; 20 bottles quick-silver, Nuzurally Sumsoodin.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 50 cases brandy, The L A and A Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Richmond, 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 83 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co; 200 cwts coir yarn, Madowjee Ghella.
Dreadnought, 1[illegible] bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 97 bales cotton, Aga Momed Jaffer Sheerazee; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Cumeria, 3 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Ashgrove 80 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Maunie Carvill, 300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co,
Blenheim s, 38 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey; 42 bales wool, Luckmedass Khimjee; 119 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Poonjaram; 114 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurcia; 75 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha; 37 bales wool, Alsen Ricioe and Co; 350 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co.
Guy Mannering s, 400½ cwts coconnut oil, Mooljee Jetha and Co.; 156 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 64 bales cotton, Mathooradass Vithuldass; 203 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 17 bales wool, Askern Khengar; 23 bales wool, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 43 bales wool, 8 Tyebjee and Co; 102 bales wool, Pelly and Co.
Coromandel s, 119½ cwts horns, C N James and Co; 55¼ cwts dry ginger, Govindjee Nursey; 54¼ cwts dry ginger, Mooljee Govindjee; 108 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Poonjaram; 53 bales cotton, Dayall Bhimjee and Co; 135 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 44 bales cotton, Dewjee Govindjee; 20 bales wool, Peel Cassels and Co.
Caradoc s, 37 bales cotton, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 48 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 2 bales cotton, The L A and A Co; 103 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 82 bales cotton, Tricomjee Mooljee and Co; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 115 bales cotton, Luckmedass Khimjee and Co; 46 bales cotton, Hajee Esmail Fazul.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Teheran s, 300 cwts gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe and Co; 68 bales wool, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran s, 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 301 bales cotton, and 13 bales skins, P and O Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Teheran s, 300 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran s, 96 bales cotton, P and O Co; 50 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s, 92 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmall; 111 bales cotton, B I S N Co; 537 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 142 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co.
Sunda s, 18 chests opium, N J Abraham; 16 chests opium, Abraham Noordin and Co; 41 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 6 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 4 chests opium, Hajareemul Nursingdass; 22 chests opium, Tata and Co; 31 chests opium, Hummumram Hurdewdass; 34 chests opium, Seeganee and Ramgopall; 26 chests opium, Kurnaran Manuckram; 37 chests opium, Buldewdass Shewshunker.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sunda s, 4 chests opium, Goolraz Seenganee; 29 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 13½ chests opium, Jugunath Ramjees.

HIGH COURT—15TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

461-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld v Damodhur Runchordass—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.
261-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Henry Gamble v Muncherjee Dorabjee—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

(For Judgement.)

545-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Peerbhoy Damjee v Ebrahim Esmae' and others—Lynch and Tobin.
502-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Pandharinath Ramchunder and others v Tricumjee Weljee—S Pandoorung.

LONG CAUSES.

483-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhai Vishwanath and others v Dewjee Hurridass and others.
525-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Toolseydass Cullianjee v Jaitha Varia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
526-74—Fletcher and Smith—Hajee Sullamon Tyab v Mahomed Hajee Alli—Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

684-74—Prescot and Winter—Thucker Purshotum Karra v Aga Mirza Boojrug bin &c.
7-75—Prescot and Winter—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee and another v Aga Mirza Boojrug bin &c.
182-75—Pollock, Morarjee Hurry and others v Kalbhag Ramnayak Nagapa.
193-75—Lynch and Tobin—Robert Preston Nixon v Tribhovundass Rutonjee Mody.
195-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Chandabhai Allibhai v Abdool Hoosein Mahomed Ally and another.
225-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—G F Rimington and others v Jeewandass Mooljee.
240-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Morarbhai Vijbhoocundass v Davidass Pursotumdass.
342-75—Jefferson and Payne—Bomonjee Nusserwanjee and another v Robert Angus.
250-75—Jefferson and Payne—Dhirajram Dulputram v Maneckjee Cursetjee Cama.
255-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Noor Mahomed Hoosein and another v Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy.
261-75—In Person—Hurryshunker Bhasker and another v Ragoo Balloo.
263-75—In Person—Bai Jhorabai v Beebimbai, widow.
284-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Goolam Hoossein Fazul.

(For Judgment.)

465-69—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Abool Taleb v Mansookbhoy Bhagoobhoy—Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSES.

639-71—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy v Soonebai widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
822-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonabai widow and another v Ahmedbhai Hubibhai—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
827-73—Jefferson and Payne—Bhanram Muddoo Gopall v Ramnarayen Bhanjee and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—M. B. Barbhaya.
240-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Goculdass Liladhur and another.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

SHORT CAUSES.

215-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Surgeon Major T B W P Johnstone.
12-75—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Ishwardass Ramdass and others v Culliandass Nurrotumdass—M M Munshi.
172-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Shri Goverdhunjee v Anundibai widow.
249-75—Prescot and Winter—M L, Manager of the Comptoir de Escompte de Paris v Pestonjee Muncherjee Wadia &c.—Fletcher and Smith.
285-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Perozshaw Nowrojee.
286-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy.
287-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Byramjee Dhunjeebhoy.
288-75—Fletcher and Smith—Pestonjee Eduljee Guzder v Hussonbhoy Goolam Hoosein.
292-75—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babhunjee Penker v Daniel Essoobjee Tulker.
293-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurgovundass Cooberdass v Davidass Purshotumdass.
299-75—A Framjee Dorabjee Carsetjeee v Atmaram Madhowjee
500-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hureelall Jumnadass v Sitaram Radakissondass—Kirtikar.
336-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sidney Laman Blanchard v William Nassau Lees and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
643-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Sittaram Hurridass G v Hurkissondas Jumnadass and another.
353-74—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Coesar Henry Leone J and other v Dorabjee Pallonjee—A Framjee.
592-73—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy—Girdhar Roopjee v Henry Gamble and another—M H Khan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 11.

Grainger, Sub Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Daly, Sub Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Stephenson, Sub Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Harrison, Sub Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Cunningham, Captain, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.
McNeill, Captain, Bombay Sind Horse, on duty, from Jacobabad
Loch, Lieut, Bombay Sind Horse, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Longhead, Surgeon, Bombay Army Med Dept, on Med Cert, from Kurrachee.

JUNE 12.

O'Kearney, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, from leave, from Ootacamand.
Wapshare, Lieut, Bombay 108th Regt, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Morgan, Lieut, Bengal R H A, to join, from Bangalore.
Hatch, Colonel, Bombay Supt Gun Carriage Factory, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 14.

Grainger, Sub Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Daly, Sub Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Stephenson, Sub Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Harrison, Sub Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Cunningham, Captain, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Poona.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, June 10.)

Mr J L Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, is appointed to officiate as Curator of the Lahore Central Museum until further orders, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date on which he receives charge from Mr A R Beecher.

Mr J C McDonell, Asst Consr of Forests, Fuel Reserve, Northern Division, is appointed to the charge of the Fuel Reserve, Central Division, vice Mr A E Wild, transferred to Burmah with effect from the afternoon of the 15th May 1875.

Mr C F Elliot, Asst Consvr of Forests, Rawalpindi Division appointed to the charge of the Fuel Reserve, Northern Division, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th May 1875.

Mr F O Lemarchand, Asst Consvr of Forests, Lower Jhelum Division, held charge of the Fuel Reserve, Northern Division, from the 8th to the 12th May 1875, both days inclusive.

Lieut J B Hutchinson, Asst Comr, is invested, under the provisions of Section 266 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Mags of the 2nd and 3rd classes in the Find Dadan Khan Sub division of the Jhelum district.

Mr R W Trafford, Asst Comr, Sialkot, has obtained privilege leave of absence for twenty-eight days, with effect from the forenoon of the 31st May 1875.

Capt G G Young, Depy Comr, Hoshiarpur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-three days, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd June 1875.

Capt A F P Harcourt, Asst Comr, Jullundur, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Hoshiarpur during Capt Young's absence on leave.

Mr M Macauliffe, Asst Comr, from the Montgomery to the Mooltan district.

Mr Macauliffe is posted to the charge of the sub-division of Adamwahan.

The following officers are invested with the powers of an Asst Comr with full powers, as described in Section 10 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1865:—

Mr H A Anderson, Asst Comr, Rohtak and Mr W Pitcaithly, Extra Asst Comr, Umballa.

Capt R Warburton, Asst Comr, Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th June 1875.

Capt H W Shoubridge, Fort Adjt of Attock, is invested, under Section 20 of Act XXII of 1864, with powers to be exercised within the cantonment of Attock, to try breaches of cantonment rules and regulations made under Section 17 of the said Act.

Mr E W Parker, Judge Small Cause Court, Lahore, reported his departure from Bombay on the 31st May 1875, on the fifteen months' furlough granted him in *Punjab Government Gazette* Order No 1804, dated 4th May 1875.

Mr D N Turnbull, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for fifty-nine days, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th April 1875.

The following Orders are confirmed.

Dera Ismail Khan Station Orders, dated 1st May 1875, appointing Surg S M Brereton to the offg medical charge of No 3 Light Field Battery and the 2nd Sikh Infantry, with effect from the date of departure of Surgn E Sanders, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to Shekh Budin

Dated 15th May 1875, directing Capt F E Hastings, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt Slater.

Sergt R Stranghan, R E, Overseer, 1st grade, on return from special duty in Bengal, is posted to the Irrigation Branch, P W Dept, Punjab.

Lt C Hoskyns, R E, Asst Engr, officiated as Ex Engr of the Derajat Division from the forenoon of the 18th Oct 1874 to the afternoon of the 22nd Jan 1875.

With reference to Punjab Govt, Irrigation Branch, Notification No 1917 E I, of 3rd Ultimo, Mr R G Kennedy, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 17th May 1875, of the three months' special leave therein granted him for the purpose of studying the Native languages.

Sergt J Sha[illegible], Supervisor, 2nd grade, from the Head Works Division, which he left on the forenoon of the 10th May 1875, to the New Delhi Branch Division Western Jumna Canal, which he joined on the fornoon of the 14th May 1875.

Mr T Skilling, Probationary Clerk, 4th class, 1st grade, attached to the 2nd Division Sirhind Canal, is appointed permanently to the Department, with effect from the 13th Nov 1873.

With reference to Notification No 357, dated 29th May 1875, by the Military Dept of the Madras Govt, Col P P O'Connel, Royal (Madras) Engrs, Offg Joint-Secy to Govt, P W Dept Irrigation Branch, Punjab, is allowed one month's subsidiary leave on full pay from such date as he may be relieved by Col Gulliver, R E.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	June 18	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	" 19	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 16	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Australian	" 26	3 P.M.	No after packet.
China	" 21	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	July 2	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 2	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ... June 26 | Saturday ... July 24

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Friday	July 2	Friday	June 11
"	" 30	"	July 6

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, via, on every Monday and Friday. On and after 2nd June until further notice these mails will leave every Wednesday and Saturday.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.

REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Report of the European Commissioners.

Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Friend of India.*)

"THE TRIAL OF MULHARRAO."—This compilation, issued from the *Bombay Gazette* press, is neatly bound, well printed, and forms a convenient history of the deposition of the Gaekwar. There is an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 22nd May, 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the Proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khandeish line. To the full report of the proceedings of the Commission of 1875 and the Government Resolution thereon, is prefixed the report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts that rendered Mulharrao unfit to rule.

(*Oriental Figaro.*)

"THE Trial and Deposition of Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda," is the title of a pamphlet recently issued from the *Bombay Gazette* press, which gives, in a compendious form, a complete record of all the proceedings with reference to the poisoning case. In the introduction is given a well-compiled sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas down to the deposition of Mulhar Rao, and a narrative of the events which led to the appointment of the last commission of enquiry. No pains seem to have been spared to make this pamphlet both interesting to the general reader, and valuable as a work of reference to all concerned in the political relations of the Paramount Power with the native states. Although the recommendations of General Meade's commission of 1873 have been made the ground of the action taken by H. M.'s Government in deposing Mulhar Rao, the material portions of the report of that commission are presented to the public for the first time in this pamphlet The short-hand report of the proceedings before the late commission is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere, and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel appear to have been carefully revised. Containing too, all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the events which have resulted in the recent *coup d'etat* at Baroda, this work ought to command a large sale.

(*Indian Statesman*, Calcutta.)

THE installation of the Gaekwar's successor having been successfully accomplished, it is to be hoped that a long era of peace and prosperity may ultimately reconcile the people of Baroda to the deplorable loss they have recently sustained. If they stand in need of present consolation, however, we think we cannot do better than recommend to them the purchase and perusal of a compilation, entitled "The Trial and Deposition of Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda," which has recently issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press. In this work, which is neatly bound and well printed, they will find the golden words of the great Ballantine recorded in a more convenient form than that of a newspaper supplement; and they will further have the advantage of perusing an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the illustrious Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 22nd May 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the Proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khandeish line. To the full Report of the Proceedings of the Commission of 1875, and the Government Resolution thereon, is prefixed the Report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts which established Mulhar Rao's claim to the love and gratitude of his faithful subjects.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LANGLEY—June 14th, at Marine Lines, the wife of Surgeon Major Langley, M. B., Presidency Surgeon, of a son.

DEATH.

DELANEY—At Parell, William Delaney, Pensioned Conductor Ordnance Department, aged 60. Riquescat in pace.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BUCHAN—RAEBURN—June 7th, at St. Andrew's Church Bombay, by the Revd. D. Macpherson, Mr. James Buchan, of Calcutta, to Miss Jeannie Raeburn.

DEATHS.

GIBSON—June 4th, at Waltair, near Vizagapatam, after a long and painful illness, Margaret McGavin Gibson, second daughter of the late Captain W. Gibson, aged 28 years, 9 months and 30 days.

SEELYE—June 9th, at Mussoorie, of typhoid fever, Mary F. Seelye, M.D., of the American Woman's Union Mission, Calcutta, aged 28 years and 7 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1875.

THE Corporation of Bombay—the representative body of the inhabitants—is shirking the responsibility of making a grant from the Municipal coffers towards the fund for the Reception of the Prince of Wales, and has satisfied its loyal longings by voting an address to His Royal Highness, and agreeing to a requisition to the Sheriff to convene a public meeting to consider the best means of providing for the Reception of the Prince. We understand that a Parsee member of the Corporation at one time intended to propose at a meeting of the Corporation that the Municipality should vote a certain sum of money towards the Reception Fund. Had he had an opportunity of carrying out his intention, he would probably have succeeded in carrying the motion, for we cannot imagine—at all events, we should prefer not to imagine—the intelligent representatives of the inhabitants of this large city, which boasts of being the second city in the Empire, deliberately refusing to contribute towards a fund for the proper Reception of Her Majesty's eldest son. But when his intention became known he was surrounded by natives, who clamoured against his proposal in such a manner that he concluded he could not carry his motion, and accordingly abandoned his original idea. At the public meeting to which the Corporation has now politely transferred its obligations it will doubtless be agreed that a subscription list should be circulated among the inhabitants. In our opinion this will be an unsatisfactory course, and even though it may be the only one left open, now that the representative body of the people has quietly intimated its unwillingness to vote a grant towards the Reception Fund, we still think it is an extremely unsatisfactory course. It would have been more graceful, and in the end more satisfactory to everybody, if the Corporation had resolved to vote a grant for the Reception of the Prince. We are not of those who believe that demonstrations of loyalty in India may be left to be carried out by chance or at the expense of a few individuals. On the contrary, we hold that they are a duty which no public institution in the country should shirk. It would be idle to expect expressions of loyalty from every person in the country; we should not look for so much bliss even among the crowd of men who talk in public about the advantages secured to India from its connection with the British Government; but in public representative bodies, which are expected to be loyal to the core, otherwise their existence is a source of danger and a farce, we do expect to find a willingness to help in making loyal demonstrations; we go further, and say it is their duty, as well as that of every soul whom they represent. The inhabitants of India have as much right to appear loyal as to pay taxes, and Municipal Corporations and such like bodies have in helping loyal manifestations at least as useful and noble a function as squabbling over water or police rates. We think too much is left in India to the voluntary inclination of the people to be loyal to the British Constitution and Royal Family. To be sure we could not make the people loyal by rules any more than men can be made sober by Acts of Parliament; but at all events we should insist upon outward expressions of loyalty wherever the opportunity offers, as this would probably do good among the unthinking multitude who are led by signs and tokens, while at all events it could do no harm. Like going to Church, people would be in good's way. We are aware that in the case of the Bombay Municipal Corporation there is no law to empower the members to disburse funds for such purposes as a contribution to the Reception of the Prince of Wales; but had the members of the Corporation been willing to give the money they could easily have found ways and means to do it. There would have been no difficulty in getting a short Act passed to liberalise the section in the Municipal Act regulating the expenditure of public moneys, and, in fact, to give the Corporation of Bombay the same right to use their money as is enjoyed by every Corporation in Britain.

Besides holding the opinion that the Corporation has a right to represent the inhabitants of Bombay in loyalty as well as in other concerns to their advantage, we think that as a mere matter of convenience and fair play it would have been well for the Corporation to vote a grant towards the Reception Fund. One of the greatest evils in connection with public subscriptions of the kind that will probably be opened at the meeting the Sheriff is about to convene is the huckstering spirit displayed by the subscribers. If one native gentleman gives more towards a particular object than another he expects to be placed before the lesser subscriber, and as it is almost impossible to satisfy the majority of the competitors who wish to receive honour and glory in proportion to the amount of money they give away, heart-burnings, jealousies, and dissensions that threaten to ruin the whole affair are unhappily the result. An illustration of this occurred in the matter of the Duke of Edinburgh's reception, for it is well-known that several subscribers of large amounts displayed anything but a generous spirit when they imagined that they were not being brought to H. R. H.'s notice prominently enough. When the Prince of Wales comes to India we may be sure that he will not visit private natives, as his doing so would be a source of jealousy among the host of distinguished gentlemen whom circumstances compelled H. R. H. to leave unvisited. Yet we are afraid that subscribers of large amounts to the public Reception Fund will expect some such distinguishing mark of honour as a visit from the Prince, and when they do not get it, they will be dissatisfied. Now all this rivalry among subscribers would be obviated if our public bodies were to agree to make the subscription list an impersonal one by voting money from their funds and ultimately recovering the amount disbursed from the public at large. Had the Corporation voted a large grant towards the Reception of His Royal Highness, equal justice would have been done; for the loyal rate-payer would be glad to pay his pittance towards such an admirable purpose; while, as for the disloyal rate-payer, it would "serve him right" if he were compelled to show a little respect to the Constitution under whose protection he makes his money. The Port Trust, in voting a grant, would have reached a number of people whom the Corporation's acts could not affect; and the Local Government's subscription would have supplemented the grants made by the Corporation and Port Trust in such a manner as would make the Reception Fund not only thoroughly representative of all classes and interests in Bombay, but large enough to be worthy of the occasion while being independent of being indebted to the conspicuous offerings of individuals. We trust that these three great representatives of the public will yet subscribe liberally towards the Reception Fund. Perhaps it would be too much to expect that the public meeting about to be held will pass a resolution asking the Corporation, as representative of the people whose undoubted duty it is to display loyalty towards the representative of the English Crown, to vote a considerable sum from the Municipal revenues, on the ground that this will make the expense attending the Prince's visit to Bombay fall equally upon all classes. But if this were done, and the Port Trust and Government were to join the Corporation in creating a Reception Fund, we are convinced that it would be better than opening a subscription list to which only the comparatively well-to-do would have access, while the large amount of mites belonging to the classes in Bombay who are *not* rich would lie uncollected, although it is the duty of these people to contribute towards doing honour to the British Government as well as it is that of their wealthier brethren. We do not at present propose to discuss what would be the best way of commemorating the Prince of Wales's visit to Bombay, but we may say at the outset that we are more in favour of common-sense proposals such as that which a correspondent suggests this morning than the wasteful and common-place elephants-and-fireworks schemes which have recently been ventilated.

THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

WE understand that the two arbitrators,—Mr. Cleveland on behalf of Mr. A. H. Wadia and Mr. Mathew on behalf of the Municipality,—to whom was referred the question of what sum ought to be paid by the Municipality as the purchase-money of the Municipal building, have fixed the amount at Rs. 4,13,000. As both the arbitrators were agreed as to the price, there will be no reference to the umpire, Mr. Forde. The Municipality, however, is not bound by the award of the arbitrators, but may either accept or reject it. We believe the offer made by the Municipal Commissioner was about 3½ lakhs, while the landlord, Mr. Wadia, claimed 4½ lakhs, and the arbitrators seem to have taken the simple plan of splitting the difference. The interest on Rs. 4,13,000, at 4½ per cent., at which rate the Municipality could easily raise the money, would be Rs. 18,585 a year, or Rs. 1,549 a month, while the rent at present payable to the landlord is Rs. 3,000 a month. The present saving therefore to be effected by the purchase of the building at the price fixed would be just Rs. 1,500 a month, or, supposing the lease has still six years to run, Rs. 1,08,000 for the whole of the remaining term. Of course, at the end of the term, the Municipality might be able to get a cheaper house; but we doubt if it would find any equally convenient and substantial building, capable of accommodating all the Municipal establishments, to let for a lower rental than Rs. 1,500 a month. But, even if it got a house suitable in all respects for as little as Rs. 1,000 a month, it would take sixteen years' time, or much longer if interest be reckoned, to make good, by the saving of Rs. 500 a month, the loss of a lakh that would be incurred by a refusal to accept the arbitrators' award and an adherence to the terms of the present lease. The amount of the purchase-money fixed by the arbitrators is considerably lower than the Engineer's valuation made by Mr. Walton; and, though it is in excess of the Commissioner's offer, it promises so sensible a relief to the finances of the Municipality that the bargain will probably be concluded.

THE WESTERN INDIA GRAND ANNUAL HUNT RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my former letters on the subject, will you oblige by allowing me to give notice, through the columns of your paper that, weather permitting, the above races will come off on the 5th July? In case of rain they will be postponed till the ground is in proper order to ride over. The site of the course will be in the immediate vicinity of Poona. The exact line of country will be shown to the riders a day or two before the races.

I wish also to give notice that there will be a third race on the following terms:—

For all country-bred ponies that are maidens on the flat and across country, 13-2 and under-13-2 to carry 11 stone; one lb. allowed for every quarter of an inch under that height. Catch weights above the weights mentioned, about three-quarter of a mile across a pig-sticking country. Rs. 150 added. Entrance Rs. 5. To close and name at noon on the 3rd July. Entries to be sent to the undersigned addressed to the Western India Club, Poona. Four ponies to start or no public money will be given. The following gentlemen have consented to act with the undersigned as a Committee of Management:—

W. Lamb, Esq., Staff.
Major Hogg, Staff.
E. Elliot, Esq., 1st Light Cavalry.
J. Whiting, Esq., Executive Engineer.
W. Sinclair, Esq., Civil Service.

Their decision will be final. Riders are not expected to ride in colours. Future notices will be posted at the Grand Stand of the Poona Race Course.—Yours, &c.

GEORGE C. HOGG, Captain,
Poona Horse.

THE POLICE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As there is a rumour of an additional Police and Revenue Commissioner being appointed in this Presidency, it is to be hoped that Government will take into consideration the claims of the Police Department and turn one of the appointments into that of Inspector General of Police.

Something of the kind Government will have to do sooner or later, as the Police cannot be left much longer in their present unsatisfactory condition. The step has been advocated by many able men, among others by Colonel Bruce, and the time has arrived for Government to give the matter serious consideration, and to conform with the other Presidencies.

The experiment in the Salt Department has turned out such a perfect success that no further arguments are needed to show what vast advantages can be derived by putting a department under one responsible head.

The Police Force, exclusive of the town of Bombay, numbers over 14,000 men, and to this must be added the Village Police, about 60,000 or more. Surely a large force like this could be worked more economically and efficiently under one man than several?

The Police, as at present constituted, is not a homogeneous body, but is split up into numerous small forces that are separate and independent of each other.

The expense would, of course, be the great obstacle; but the corresponding reductions in the Police establishments of the Revenue and Scinde Commissioners would go a long way to meet the cost, and there is but little doubt that an able man at the Head of the Department would, with so large a body of men, be able to effect savings in various ways, and work the Police probably cheaper and certainly more efficiently than is at present the case. There is also the prospect of reduction on increased efficiency.

Government must be aware that the public are not satisfied with the efficiency of the Police, and it ought to stir itself to remedy the present state of things. The much-needed reform will not be effected by Government yearly passing long-winded Resolutions reflecting on Superintendents because their returns do not happen to be so perfect as might be desired. Something further is looked for from Government. It ought to devise practical measures for the material improvement of the Police.

The District Police should be constituted on the same footing as the Irish constabulary, with proper depôts for training the men selected for the different branches of the service. It is absurd to expect a carcoon fresh from the Collector's office, or perhaps a boy direct from school to make straight off a first class chief constable; or a constable taken at random from the ranks to make without further trouble *a knowing and astute detective*! But according to the present system this is what *is* expected. The newly appointed chief constable is put in charge of a talooka in command of a large body of men without having had a day's experience. He has there to learn his work in detecting crime in the best way that nature suggests. We should seldom hear of cases of torture if there was an organized body of trained detectives. Policemen must undergo great risk in torturing their victims; they hardly, I suppose, resort to such practices through an innate love of the sport? They would assuredly avoid such a barbarous process unless there was something radically wrong in the system.

The value of an efficient force to Government, especially in a country like India, would be inestimable. Government with a good Police could never have been taken so completely by surprise as it was in 1857.

It behoves the Government to give the subject a passing thought. NEMO.

THE DELAY OF JUSTICE IN THE HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Here is a fine illustration of the position you have taken up. The dates speak for themselves:—

Suit 661 of 1868.

IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY. vs. GUZERAT TRADING COMPANY.

LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed	30th June 1868.
First hearing day	15th June 1870.
Last do	7th July 1870.
Judgment delivered	23rd June 1871.

When the above case was under hearing there was an actual offer of Rs. 20,000 in compromise of the claim. The delay in passing judgment allowed defendants to abscond to territories of native States, dispose of their assets there, and thus defy the plaintiffs in every way, who have been since the passing of the decree trying hard to reach them but without success, and they have been unable to recover any thing up to this day. SUITOR.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.—A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There seems to be some misunderstanding as to the reception of the Prince of Wales in Bombay.

The Government will, I have no doubt, do everything necessary for the reception and entertainment of our illustrious guest, during his short stay in Bombay, and all that will be required from the people of Bombay will be by some public demonstration to display their loyalty, and in some manner to keep in remembrance the important event.

Fireworks and illuminations are, in my humble opinion, a waste of money, and could afford but little pleasure to His Royal Highness, who must have seen most brilliant displays of a similar kind in the capitals of Europe. Let the public, therefore, do something which will give them an opportunity of welcoming the Prince, and be a lasting remembrance of his visit.

Bombay is sadly deficient in public gardens, and that this want is much felt will be apparent to any one who will take the trouble of walking along the Kennedy Sea Face in the afternoon, where the rough sea wall is crowded with natives of all castes, who come out to breathe the fresh air. Victoria Gardens and the Northbrook Gardens are too far away for the people residing in and around the Fort, and are, besides, too far away from the sea beach, to be pleasant places of recreation and rest. I therefore propose that a large portion of the Back Bay Reclamation, between the Baroda Railway and the sea, shall be given by Government to the public, for the formation of a public garden, and that a fund should be raised by the public for the laying out and planting of the garden so as to have it ready for opening by the Prince.

The name might be the Prince's Gardens, the Prince of Wales' Gardens, or, should we be more gallant, the Alexandra Gardens.

This seems to me the best means of giving an occasion to show our loyalty to the Royal Family, and will at the same time provide what is felt to be a great want, and be as well a lasting memorial of the Royal visit to Bombay.

A LOYAL SUBJECT.

Bombay, 14th June,

RE LYCIDAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a question in your paper of 12th instant—"Was the late Mr. Le-Poer Wynne ignorant of Lycidas?" I for one, believing firmly *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, hope trustfully he was. I am utterly ignorant of Lycidas. I have a faith that the only two gentlemen, within the Peninsula, bar schoolmasters and recently arrived successful competitors, quite certain to know who he was, are—one a magnate who wore the hair off his head in early youth by stuffing his brains with book bustery, and another who curled his for ever in earlier youth by essay-writing on a subject. Both of these gentlemen knew more about Lycidas than he knew about himself. They can, either of them, at a moment's warning, construct a Lycidas, or any other men, always, if you please, by ways other than the common way out of which humanity comes. These gentlemen have their uses, we all have. I write this letter, Mr. Grant Duff has come and gone, and will tell us how he conquered India, within the nether half year which would have given him scope to massacre Alexander if he had been here. Mr. Prig and Mr. Grig and Mr. Grant Duff save India periodically no doubt, and so will Sir Bartle Frere for the second time. This time, *Teucro duce et auspice Teucro*," when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales comes. Let us rest and be thankful that within six months of this any one who don't know Lycidas will be ignorant as THIS ASS.

A PARSEE ON PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise."

SIR,—After my last two letters to the *Gazette*, I had lost all appetite and sleep under an apprehension that numbers of champions, with the *Rast Goftar* at their head, will be "up and at me" for the liberties I have taken with the honoured name of the Parsees; but I find my apprehensions were ill-founded, for the *Rast Goftar* came out yesterday with a wishy-washy article, the main point of which, so far as my poor intelligence enables me to understand the *classic* Guzeratee of the able paper, is that the editor of the *Gazette* is as usual wicked enough to try to give rise to a useless controversy, with the view of serving his evil purpose of disturbing national harmony, &c.

Forgetting, or rather purposely putting aside the main argument, he asks you and your *leisure-enjoying* correspondents, some questions (in fact the whole of the article is full of notes of interrogation) of which I will undertake to answer one or two of the most prominent ones.

"Are the natives, men and Englishmen, angels?" The Englishmen are *not* angels, and never have laid claim to being that; but they only ask you to become *better* men than you are, and that's what offends you.

"Has God made any difference between Englishmen and natives?" Now here the cat lets itself out of the bag, and the irrepressible conceit of a Parsee comes out in its full glory. The sapient editor of the leading native paper forgets the immense amount of good the English have done mankind through their great men and noble actions, and which forces on every honest mind the conviction that surely God Almighty in his wisdom has thought proper to establish a *marked difference* between Englishmen and natives.

As the rest of the article is couched not in an "arguing" but in a "begging" style, I would here take leave of it.

14th June. TRUTH.

ANOTHER PARSEE UPON "TRUTH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Truth" must be grievously troubled with the *cacoethes scribendi* and must be deeply busied with nothing to write such incoherent, without rhyme or reason letters as the two which you have thought fit to insert in your columns. From a perusal of these brilliant epistles the one thing that is evident is that this self-constituted Jeremiah, bewailing the sins and shortcomings of the Parsees, thinks no "small beer" of himself. Except himself it seems every other Parsee is a miserable sinner. *Ichabod*! the glories of the Parsee world have surely departed when it can be said that there is not one (save and except your correspondent "Truth") godly man left in it; no, not one! It is just possible that your correspondent deeply conscious of his own virtue and rectitude, and fancying himself steeled in the armour of righteousness, sees nothing but beams in the eyes of his neighbours. He comes forward as the champion of truth and only succeeds in making her ridiculous. If he cannot write anything more to the point than his two epistles show he would be serving truth more effectually by holding his peace. Let us consider his letter No. 2 and your readers will at once perceive what I mean. This correspondent of yours starts self-glorifyingly by giving out that his love of honor is greater than his fear of death; and yet a few lines further down he is in mortal fright from an "action of defamation!" It would seem that he is not aware that the old doctrine, "The greater the truth, the greater the libel" has long ago exploded, and that if he is "in a position (as he states he is) to give positive proofs" he need show no abject terror of the Penal Code. Instead of dealing in inconsequent and oblique innuendoes, hinting at delinquencies and glancing at "reprehensible acts committed by certain people," this correspondent of yours, who says he represents truth, should be more bold and fearlessly expose acts for which he says he has got "positive proofs." Instead of indulging in mean, back-biting bluster, let him assert positively and put forward his proofs in a manner worthy of truth. Unless he is prepared to do so he had best let "truth alone" and keep to his school-books. With undigested ideas, unformed crudities, quotations misapplied, sense disregarded, facts of no worth, random statements and absurd comparisons, he is more likely to prejudice the cause of truth than edify his generation or benefit posterity. Instead of being a preacher of morals he had better stick to his lessons.

This fledgeling philosopher anticipates encountering "fools who would rush in where angels fear to tread." This is one instance of the many that crop up here and there in these letters, which show the writer to be particularly "wise in his own conceit." He either assumes himself to be an angel or even something far superior, or is an unmistakable fool on his own showing.

He proposes a "Court of Honour" to take cognizance of these grave matters *discussed* by him, and then immediately points out the absurdity of his own proposition. This is like a man hoisting himself with his own petard.

Then this truth-teller proceeds to state that "the most prominent characteristic of the Parsee of the present day is his unfailing and ever ready to be shown conceited puppyism." I would endorse this sentiment with much pleasure if I were persuaded that the writer of the above para. and men like himself and the celebrated Rutnagar, were all who comprise the Parsee community. The writing of the two letters is further more a *solvitur-ambulando* proof of the puppyism above pointed out. The writer states that Parsees are puppies and in proof of this shows himself to be one. This is proving one's assertions in a very conclusive manner, and though not exactly logical, still so far as the writer exemplifies himself as the object of his own strictures, we have nothing to complain of.

Then this writer instances the conduct of the Parsees on the occasion of certain recent events, as evidence of their puppyism. But surely if your correspondent can bring forward against the Parsees nothing more atrocious that the spirited manner in which they conducted themselves of the occasion referred to, the Parsees may safely be congratulated as a very modest and well-behaved people.

The next enormity pointed out is a maxim (evidently coined and counterfeited by "Truth") something to the effect that, simple truth is not convenient especially in a mercantile point of view. Now, I deny that any such maxim especially prevails among the Parsees. Commercial immorality is by no means confined to the Parsees. The "*Aurora* Frauds Case" and a great many other cases (with which the annals of 1864-65 are replete) show that nations far more enlightened than the Parsees, were no particular advocates or adherents of truth. So that it is certainly hard on the Parsees to be singled out as the most immoral nation or people on the face of the earth, because they are no better and clearly not worse than their more civilized neighbours! The same remarks apply to the other charge brought by weakling "Truth," against the Parsees of hushing up suicides. When a near relation or a dear friend has "shuffled off this mortal coil" it is but an amiable weakness on the part of friends and relatives not to make any great fuss about it, and if an inquest becomes necessary to try and secure a verdict of "temporary insanity," this is but a question as to what is insanity and has not as much to do with the prevailing morals of a place or people. I for one am of opinion that there are really very few (if any) men or women who commit suicide in the full possession of their senses.

In conclusion, I think it would be desirable if "Truth" comes forward again, he should be more explicit in his facts and less diffuse and erratic in his statements; he may thus make himself (if possible) less ridiculous, and may perhaps help to regenerate the present grossly demoralized (as it seems to be) condition of the Parsees. *Verbum sap. sat.*

13th June. CIVIS.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, for electing a member of the Corporation in place of Mr. Kabandas Muncharam, deceased. Mr. C. P. Cooper, Senior Magistrate, was in the chair, and there were only about a dozen other Justices present.

The minutes of proceedings of the last meeting were confirmed.

The Chairman said the business before the meeting was to elect a member of the Corporation in the place of Mr. Kabandas Muncharam, deceased; and called upon any Justice who wished to propose another member in his stead.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy proposed that Captain Henry Morland be elected a member of the Corporation.

Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady seconded the proposition.

The Chairman asked if any other Justice wished to propose another name.

No other name was proposed, and Captain Morland was unanimously elected.

The Chairman then said he had obtained three months' leave of absence from Government, and desired to know if the Justices would wish him to send in his resignation of the office of Chairman, or would prefer his continuing in the office for that short period.

The Justices were of opinion that he should continue as their Chairman.

This was all the business before the meeting.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

COMPLETION OF THE RAILWAY BRIDGE AT AGRA ACROSS THE JUMNA.

AGRA, 14TH JUNE.

The Jumna bridge of 17 spans of 142 feet each, for both broad and narrow guage, is now completed, the last girder having been lifted by hydraulic power on the 9th instant.

THE CIVIL JUDGE OF LUCKNOW.

ALLAHABAD, 14TH JUNE.

Mr. Lincoln, the Civil Judge of Lucknow, has obtained leave to England for one year. If Mr. Blennerhasset declines to officiate, Captain Pitcher will be nominated.

THE CASE OF THE CROWN V. MAWSON.

In the case of the Crown *versus* Mawson, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, the latter has been fined Rs. 50 by the Deputy Commissioner, Bara bunkee, for committing grievous hurt to the Bengalee station master of the place. The case occupied the Court three days.

The Court considered that Mr. Mawson had received grave and sudden provocation from the station master.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BURMAH MISSION.

CALCUTTA, 14TH JUNE.

RANGOON, 14*th June, Afternoon*.—Intelligence has been received that the steamers with the Burmah Mission have reached Mandalay. But no official information has arrived regarding their reception or the result.

GRAND REVIEW OF FRENCH TROOPS.

PARIS, 13TH JUNE.

Twenty-five thousand men were reviewed to-day at Longchamps by the Marshal President.

There was an enormous attendance of spectators who greatly applauded the manœuvring of the troops.

THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

FLORENCE, 13TH JUNE.

Tumultuous scenes have been enacted in the Italian Chamber of Deputies during the discussion on the Public Safety Bill which met with passionate opposition.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN SPAIN.

MADRID, 13TH JUNE.

A terrible earthquake, attended with great loss of life, has occurred at Cucuta in the Valley of Grenada.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, 14TH JUNE.

A rumour, which is at present unconfirmed, states that negotiations are being carried on between England and Russia for the settlement of the Central Asian Question.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF THE CAPE COLONY.

LONDON, 14TH JUNE.

A report from the Cape states that Sir Garnet Wolseley will replace Sir Henry Barkly as Governor of the Cape Colony.

The completion of the direct United States cable is announced.

LONDON, 12TH JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy. The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollers 5¼.	
Exchange on India	1s. 9⅜d.
Oriental Bank shares	£44-10
Chartered do.	£15
Do. Mercantile shares	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£20
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91½
4½ do do	92¼
5½ do do	99
3 per cent. Consols for account	93½
5 do. French Rente, 1872	103½
Bar Silver	55½

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 14TH JUNE, 7-13 A.M.

French mail steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, 14TH, 4-10 P.M.

French Steamer Hooghly, from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORT.

CANNANORE, 14th June, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind W., Ther. 82. Fall of rain 1 inch 6 cents.

CARWAR, 14th June, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W. 4 to 5, Ther. 78, Bar. 29·90. Fall of rain 36 cents.

MANGALORE, 14th June, 4-30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind W., Ther. max. 82, min. 76, W. B 79, Bar. 29·76. Fall of rain 1 inch 78 cents.

TUTICORIN, 14th June, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W. moderate, Ther. 92, Bar. 29·83.

VINGORLA, 14th June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. light, Ther. 84. Fall of rain 85 cents.

THE whole of the cash that was found to be deficient in the Sheriff's office at Madras is said to have been refunded.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal at the usual Thursday meeting made no alteration in their rates of interest and discount.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE is paying a second visit to Australia. He arrived at Melbourne by the mail steamer Golconda on the 3rd May.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras, held on Thursday evening, the rates of interest and discount were reduced one per cent. all round.

WE read in the Calcutta papers that on the 3rd instant the s.s. Arabia passed the wreck of a ship, bottom upwards, about five or six miles west of Oyster Island at the entrance to the port of Akyab. The vessel was the same which the commander of the Arabia had endeavoured to scuttle on the 22nd ultimo. On the last occasion the wreck was breaking up, and it was supposed, owing to the quantity of timber squares seen floating about, that it was all that remained of the ship Alabama, bound from Moulmein to Calcutta which was abandoned, water-logged, in the Bay sometime in April last.

MAJOR GENERAL THE HON. A. E. HARDINGE, C.B., accompanied by his A. D. C., Captain Spencer Hall, Coldstream Guards, is about to make a flying visit to Simla. Many, if not most of our readers may not be aware, says the Simla paper, that the Major-General of the present day is *identical* with the 'Little Arthur' mentioned in the correspondence of the late Viscount Hardinge, from the battle fields of the Punjab, in the latter part of 1845. During "the night of horrors," on the half-won field of Moodkee, "Little Arthur," then a boy on his father's Staff, gave promise of that quickness of perception and that coolness in the face of danger, that afterwards distinguished him in the fields of European fight.

FURTHER particulars relating to the Commissariat frauds at Lucknow are published in the *Lucknow Times*. That paper says:—"We hear that the enquiry into the Commissariat frauds is being carried on by the Cantonment Magistrate at his private quarters. Two barristers and one pleader are engaged between the three accused. It is not improbable, however, that additions will be made to the number of the latter, and that the accusation will not be confined to Baboos. It is noteworthy that these frauds, notwithstanding that they were clumsily perpetrated by erazures in the documents, were not detected in the local Deputy Commissary General's Office, Lucknow, nor in the Commissariat Auditor's Office, Calcutta, nor in the Commissary General's Office, Simla, through all of which they successively passed; it was only on the return of the papers to the Executive Commissariat Office, Lucknow, that Colonel Roberts, probably acting on some secret information, discovered that they had been tampered with. And since then, there has been a tremendous overhauling of the records of many past years.

IN reply to communications from the Chief Commissioner of Assam and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as to whether restrictions should be placed upon the employment of so-called up-country coolies in Assam, and as to whether a close time annually should be fixed during which emigration to Assam should be prohibited, the Government of India has decided that under all the circumstances of the case, there is not at present sufficient reason to warrant a change in the system, more especially since it is desired to give it a further trial, and more carefully watch its working. His Excellency in Council will, however, be glad to receive a fresh report on the whole subject at the close of the present calendar year. This will give time to test the effect of the climate on up-country emigrants during the rainy season and hot weather, and will also enable the Chief Commissioner to form an opinion of the extent to which it is possible that mortality in transit may be decreased by improved modes of communication and transport.

THE *Englishman*:—In our impression of Tuesday we notified that Captain H. Chapman had been given the command of the 8th Bengal Cavalry. It seems, however, that his appointment was of a very temporary nature, and only lasted the interval between the departure, on furlough, of Colonel Ward and the arrival of Colonel Ryall. We hear, by the way, that Captain Chapman has received a communication from the Military Secretary, written in that functionary's usually happy style, containing many expressions of regret for his disappointment, and teeming with praises and promises for the future. We also learn that the gallant Captain took a trip to Simla, but with barren results, though we think that the Commander-in-Chief might have given him the Assistant Adjutant Generalship which Colonel Ryall had refused. Be that as it may, Captain Chapman need not have travelled all the way to Simla to discover that the Head Quarters' people have adopted as one of their mottoes, *Nisi dominus frustra*, with its Scotch rendering, "Unless you are a lord, you will get nothing here." Captains whose relatives' names find no place in the peerage cannot hope for commands of regiments.

ALL sorts of people at home seem now to be taking a peculiar interest in the Bombay Water Works. In the *Leeds Mercury* of the 15th ult. we find the following strangely incorrect paragraph telegraphed from London. If there were any foundation for the "story," we should still be at a loss to understand why the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* should take so deep an interest in it:—"A story is told that the Bombay Government is on the eve of adopting a plan for supplying water to the city, which will, if carried out, probably be fatal to the health and comfort of half the inhabitants. The idea is to construct a second huge reservoir immediately behind and above that whence the water supply is now obtained. In Bombay there is on an average eight months' drought and four months' rain, and it is necessary to make a provision during the latter season. Should the least accident happen to the new and upper reservoir, all the store immediately below would be lost, for the only way of preventing a calamity will be to empty it as rapidly as possible. The smaller reservoir, which is then made dependent upon the larger one, would thus lose its source of supply, and for the greater part of the dry season the inhabitants of Bombay might be exposed to the most terrible of all deaths—a water famine. It is hoped that by calling early attention to the matter the danger may be averted."

THE Report of the Calcutta Municipality for the year 1874 has been published. There has been an increase in the taxation of Rs. 1,59,249, arising from the annual assessed value of houses and lands in Calcutta. As to the increase and expenditure of the Municipality it appears, as given by the *Englishman*, that the municipal income of Calcutta from all sources for the past year was Rs. 38,12,056-11-7; the aggregate expenditure, Rs. 38,38,238-3-2, showing an excess of expenditure over income of Rs. 26,181-7-7, which reduced the cash-balances from Rs. 5,27,325-0-2 at the commencement, to Rs. 5,01,143-8-7 at the close of the year. Of the above income, Rs. 24,06,560-5-4 was derived from revenue, Rs. 12,59,617-13 (from loans) and Rs. 1,45,878-9-3 from suspense account; while, of the total expenditure, Rs. 23,33,748-0-11 was on revenue, and Rs. 15,37,699-8-7 on capital account. From the cash balance of Rs. 5,01,143-8-7 in hand at the close of the year the Report tells us Rs. 4,50,791 should be deducted, as representing charges provided for in the budget of 1874, but not disbursed during the year as also Rs. 19,372 at credit of capital account; so that the balance at the close of the year, available for expenditure in 1875, was Rs. 39,980, to which has to be added Rs. 72,746, due to revenue account for the supply of stores, making altogether Rs. 1,03,726.

OUR readers will remember the reports that were published of the attack on Mr. Keene in Upper Sind. The Lahore paper gives the following further particulars:—"We are glad to learn that Mr. R. Keene, the victim of the recent Sehwan outrage, is progressing most favorably towards recovery. He was when our last advices left still very weak, as he naturally would be from the immense loss of blood which he had suffered. We understand the only permanent injury which Mr. Keene is likely to sustain is the loss of a finger from his left hand which has been completely cut off. The injuries of his face and jaw, it is hoped, will be curable. The motive for the attack still remains to be explained, though there are several conjectured reasons for the crime. Amongst them it is thought by some that the man was instigated by some individuals in Bhan, whose conduct Mr. Keene had recently brought to notice, and whose misdeeds he had shown up, and the perpetration of which Mr. Keene had been active in stopping. There are others, however, who believe that the treasure chest was the object primarily in view. The ruffian who attacked Mr. Keene is still at large. It was recently reported that he was found at Sukkur, but this fact requires confirmation. Mr. Keene's chupprassie has been detained in custody as an accomplice; but of course nothing will come out till the arrest of Mr. Keene's assailant."

THE want of a night school for men who, though engaged in the work of the world during the day, are still anxious to continue their studies, has been long felt in Lucknow. A night school of this nature did indeed exist some years ago; but as it was situated in the Chowk, miles away from those most likely to take advantage of it, who are principally clerks in offices, it had to be closed for the want of sufficient patronage. We are glad to notice, observes the *Lucknow Times*, that an enterprising and public-spirited Bengali gentleman, Baboo Madhu Sudun Chakravati, has opened a school of this nature in Aminabad, under the auspices of the Director of Public Instruction. It has already been in operation for some four months, and has met with so much success that the manager has determined to add a higher department to its sphere of usefulness. In this department lectures will be delivered on Law, Literature, Logic, and Philosophy; and students who have been forced by circumstances to leave college for the arena of public life before they had an opportunity of graduating at the University, will here be assisted in their studies in the higher branches of knowledge. The lecturer is Babu Kapali Prasonno Mukerji, M.A., B.L., himself a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University, and thoroughly competent for the task. The school is at present held in the premises of the Model and Normal Schools, and it will be some satisfaction to those concerned if the good results of this Night School can be made to compensate for the poor success of the rather effete institution which is located there during the day.

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab during the week ending May 15th, were 7,185, the number in the previous week being 7,378. Eight deaths were registered under the head of cholera,—1 in intra mural Delhi, 1 in Delhi suburbs, and 4 in the village of Bakargarh, in the Delhi district, 1 at Chandigarh in the Umballa district, and 1 in the Cantonment of Dera Ismail Khan. There have been altogether 17 cases of cholera in Delhi and its suburbs, of which 7 have proved fatal: the city is now entirely free from the disease. In Bakargarh there have been altogether 14 cases, of which 8 have proved fatal. The disease has disappeared from there also. Five hundred and ninety-three deaths were registered under the head of small-pox: of this number 426 occurred in the districts south of the Sutlej, and only 167 in the districts north of that river. The population of the two localities being in ratio of nearly 2 to 1, it thus appears that the less numerous population on the south of the Sutlej is suffering as a consequence of its prejudice against vaccination far more severely than the more numerous population on the north of the Sutlej, who have taken to vaccination with comparative readiness in the last few years. The disease continues its fatal progress in the Gurgaon district. In municipal towns the disease is especially fatal in the towns of Peshawar, Ludhiana, Rewari and Ferozepore in the Gurgaon district. In the city of Delhi 9 small-pox deaths were registered in the week. The death-rate of many of the large towns is excessive. There were 361 male and 329 female births registered.

WE read in the Lahore paper that the late Mr. E. H. Harrison, who was officiating Registrar of the Chief Court of the Punjab, was an officer well known and most popular in the Punjab, being moreover an official of great promise. The deceased came out to India in December 1863, and after a year's residence at Calcutta, was posted on the 15th December 1864 to the Punjab Commission, where the steady and conscientious manner in which he did his duty soon won for him the confidence of his superiors, and when an administrator was asked for by the Rajah of Mundi to manage his State, Mr. Harrison was chosen to fill the appointment. His management of the State was most careful and judicious, and he gained for himself the respect and esteem of the Rajah and all his subjects. In October, 1873, when the officiating Registrarship of the Chief Court became vacant, Mr. Harrison was selected for this appointment, which he held ever since until, taking advantage of the privilege leave which was due to him, he handed over his office to the present *locum tenens*, and sought to recruit his health at Simla. As Registrar of the Chief Court, Mr. Harrison was most successful, and since the time of the Smyth brothers his administration of the duties of a difficult office has been the most successful. As a private individual he was ever ready to open his purse in the cause of distress, and to give up his spare time to those acts of benevolence and Christian charity which have endeared him to many, and rendered him the respected and esteemed of all.

COMMENTING on the great success which has attended an attempt made, chiefly by the influence of the ladies of Calcutta, to get up a Ballad Concert, the proceeds to be devoted to the Cathedral mission amongst the half-caste residents of Scott's Lane in Calcutta, the *Englishman* writes as follows:—"If a hundredth part of the trouble had been taken for Opera or Orchestra that has been cheerfully and laboriously undergone for ballads, we should have a better musical prospect before us. But this does not make us the less glad that a really good work is being assisted, although it may make us envy the tact which has procured for it such preponderating advantages. For the rest, the programme is a sufficiently good one, and a crowded assembly will, no doubt, be thereto hear it." However, much regret may be felt that the higher class music fails to attract as the simple ballad music always does, the reason for the difference in the attractive powers of the two descriptions of music must be that the majority of people really understand and appreciats the simpler of the two, whereas only a few persons understand the more pure, refined, and classical music, to which rank ballads can never presume to belong. There is nothing really remarkable in this condition of the matter, except to show that those who seek to obtain popular support by means of a concert, for a purpose similar to that above noticed, should adopt similar measures to secure their object. The ladies of Calcutta have shown as usual the peculiar tact for which the sex is so justly celebrated.

A CORRESPONDENT (who, we are grieved to say, fails to pay sufficient postage on his letter) informs us that the P. and O. Company are committing the great crime of reducing the pay of the officers and engineers, and yet nevertheless asking these gentlemen to "still keep loyal to the flag;" and that they are also going to stop the practice of giving fees to the stewards. Our correspondent, after dwelling upon the statements that he and his brother officers have worked night and day for the Company and "staked their own interests for the good of the company," and are now "to be reduced to only a few degrees from pauperism," goes on to say that many of the officers and engineers in port are already refusing to sign articles embodying the new rate of pay which the Company propose to give them, and that, therefore, the Company are likely to get an inferior class of servants. Of course it is always disagreeable to men to have their pay reduced; but we should think the directors of the P. and O. Company are in the particular matters alluded to by our correspondent the best judges of their own interests. They have a perfect right to cut down their expenditure and abolish stewards' fees, if they please, and if the wages they propose to give are below the market value of the labour they want to be performed things will soon adjust themselves; for, of course, men need not stay with the Company who think they can do better elsewhere, and if the Company cannot find efficient men to perform the work of the malcontents they will have to increase the pay again to the point it has reached at present.

THE bridge across the Ganges near Cawnpore is already all but completed, and the telegram we publish to-day shows that the bridge across the Jumna at Agra is wholly completed. These are two facts of considerable importance for several reasons. In both cases the bridges are admirable specimens of engineering skill, and are notable additions to the list of large viaducts for which India is remarkable. In both cases also they will be great public conveniences, and will not be without considerable political importance. Formerly passengers bound for Lucknow or any other of the large cities in Oudh had to leave the train at Cawnpore, and proceed in conveyances to the riverside, and then cross a long bridge of boats to the other side; and besides this part of the journey being troublesome and annoying it also involved some delay that would have been better avoided. The bridge across the Jumna will obviate many of the same difficulties that we speak of as having been experienced in crossing the Ganges at Cawnpore. The narrow-gauge State Railways of Rajpootana will now have through communication with the main broad-gauge line from Calcutta to Delhi and Lahore. The political advantages of having the cities in Oudh, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab connected by one complete chain of railway communication with Calcutta and Bombay, and such like bases of operations, can be readily understood. Therefore, what with political advantages, and additions to the comfort of railway travellers, the completion of the bridges over the Jumna and the Ganges contains much cause for congratulation.

THE Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway Company has again represented to the Madras Government that the Company cannot resume the running of night trains without entailing a dead loss upon the working of the service. At a time when the management of this Company is being so closely scrutinised, says the *Madras Times*, we do not wonder that those who are held responsible for that management should be anxious to bring forward, in the most prominent manner, the circumstances that keep the line from paying. In England, if trains do not pay they are immediately knocked off, but, under the guarantee system, railway management is dominated by State considerations, and it must be rather hard on railway managers to be compelled to work traffic in a way that does not pay, and yet to be held responsible for financial failure. The night trains, it appears, are run, for the convenience of the State and of the public, at a loss to the Company, and as the State pays any deficiency in the guaranteed interest, the cost falls ultimately upon it. Until there is a prospect of exceeding the five per cent. guaranteed by Government, the Company itself has little or no interest in promoting the economical working of the line, and in a question like the present, Government have really to count the cost of their orders quite as much as if the line were a State railway, pure and simple. Still, it is hard upon the managers of the Company that they should be blamed in any way for the financial results of a system of management that is dictated by others, and it would be well to make it clearly understood that part of the loss suffered by Government through their guarantee of railway interest represents services that they could not have commanded from an independent company.

THE *Pioneer* gives the following items of news from Afghanistan:—"An agent from the Ameer has arrived at Peshawur *via* the Khyber to receive the rifles sent by Government, and awaits orders from Kabul as to the route they are to be sent in by. Representatives of the Khyber clans have accompanied him. The Khyber Mullicks have gone on to Kabul. The Chief of the Shinwarries and Momunds remain with the Ameer's forces assembled at Dhaka near Lundee Khana, at the west Kabul mouth of the Khyber Pass. Large quantities of supplies have arrived at Dhaka, and preparations are being made to locate the Ameer's troops there permanently. Dhaka is an important strategical position, two miles beyond the Pass, on the right bank of the Kabul river, opposite to Lalpoora, the head quarters of the Momund chief, and commanding the three routes of Khyber, Tarturra, and Michnee. We believe it was this position, forty-five miles distant from Peshawur, which was occupied by "Ferris' Jezailchies" during the Afghan war. Each of these routes leads through districts inhabited by tribes unconnected with one another, the Khyber by the Afreedies, the Michnee by the Momunds, and the Tarturra by the Moolagorees, a small clan inhabiting the district between the lands of the Kookie Kheyl Afreedies and the Kabul river which bounds the Momund country. All these routes are now closed to the traders, who are complaining bitterly and suffering great losses. The Ameer is also said to have granted the former Kabul allowances to the Khyber clans, the Zukka, Kookie, Mullick deen, Sipah, and Kumber, about Rupees 22,000 in all annually. This, with the authorized tolls from traders, backed by the presence of the Ameer's well-armed troops in permanence near the mouth of the Pass, may induce these turbulent mountaineers to refrain from plunder. They have had hard times since the closing of the Pass, and the cessation of the tolls and the annual allowances. The erection of a strong military post at Dhaka, if judiciously and vigorously carried out, will overawe the Momunds, Khyber Afreedies, and Shinwarries, and secure for Kabul a safe and direct communication with Peshawur. This is, also, essentially necessary for the Ameer's military arrangements. Nowroz Khan Momund has again appeared among his people, who are said to be strongly attached to him. He is supposed to be meditating a visit to the Moolagorees, the clan inhabiting the Tarturra slopes, with a view to gain them over to his cause and keep the Tarturra Pass shut. The Ameer is said to have made certain proposals to him for peace, but will not restore him to the Khanship.

NATIVE ENGLISH.

A CONTEMPORARY published the other day a very amusing specimen of a native letter to an English lady, who was informed by a servant that "with this chap one dib was herewith sent." Specimens of ludicrous English and serious adaptations by natives of English slang are constantly sent to newspaper offices as well as to individuals who have patronage. A day or two ago we received a request from a native pleader to be permitted to become a correspondent, and he assured us, in order to show his qualfications, for the post, that we would find him "*au fait* in the itch of writing." It is not long ago since we heard an officer stating that he had received a pathetic letter from one of his native officers to the following effect:—

"Almitey Major Sahib,—Rama Sepoy stole mi wife. This is hel. Mainie mi feelings much blasted."

The natives who write this kind of English are very proud of their performances, and their gravity in this respect is exceedingly ludicrous. A very good instance of this occurs in the last number of the *Guzerat Mitra*, which, after gravely announcing that "there is no native of the country who is so base as to look into the columns of the *Guzerat Mitra* for anything except sentences and passages of glowing splendour such as have provoked the envy of the *Saturday Review*, and of men like Thomas Carlyle," proceeds to console the *Saturday Review* by some extravagant encomiums upon its style. The *Saturday Review*, says its approving and patronising rival, "is a remarkable journal .... In no journal the English Language is written so pure, and without any of the faults of style." Having said this much for the style of the *Saturday Review*, the *Mitra* pays the following compliment to the perspicuity of the *Review*:—

"You cannot have any doubt of the meaning of a sentence, and when you do not understand anything, your want of acquaintance with the subject matter will be found to be the cause of it."

It would appear from this sentence that the style of the *Review* is so remarkable that you cannot doubt the meaning of a sentence though you may not understand it—a feat which perhaps none but the gentleman who "lost his train of reasoning" in the Town Hall and has presumably found it again, could satisfactorily accomplish. The *Saturday Review* will be delighted at the admiration expressed for it by a generous foe whose style it "envies" in company with Carlyle, and for the benefit of them both we append a few extracts from the *Guzerat Mitra* just to show how much ignorance and conceit may be consistent in a native with a Bombay University education:—

Native editors would do well to read it through every week, for we are certain that no man will learn the art of writing without studying the *Review*. Its critical observations are really to be admired. The writers seem to have not only knowledge, but to have also the wonderful gift of writing in a most polished style. There is no confusion of thought anywhere, and all seems as clear as can be made. Even the style of Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone, though not wanting in merit of a very high order cannot be compared with the artistic composition of the *Saturday Review*. Nor is this journal wanting in wit, and we know not where to look for in England for a paper written in the eloquent and nervous language of Macaulay, with a great deal more than the knowledge which Macaulay at any time possessed. As regards the *Times*, it is a singular phenomenon in the modern world. It is written throughout in elegant English, not that sort of dull, insipid English with which in this country we have been made familiar. All its correspondents are instructed to write invariably in a simple and clear manner, and no departure from truth for the sake of heightening the effect is ever permitted to its numerous correspondents at home and abroad by the leading journal of England.

Mr. Grant Duff is settled by the *Guzerat Mitra* in a very few seconds:—

Mr. Grant Duff is a disciple of Richard Cobden, but he has not a particle of that eminent statesman's humanity. Compare the energy of Mr. Cobden, his love of man, his love especially of the poor and of the labouring man, with the temperament of the Member for Elgin. For observe he came to India, and went to Matheran, and in the notes which he has published in the *Contemporary Review* of his travels in this country he has no other word to use for the gardeners of Matheran than 'savages.' Nor is Mr. Grant Duff inferior to Richard Cobden in humanity only and in greatness of soul; he is also inferior to him in eloquence, for the 'unadorned eloquence' of Cobden has not often been surpassed in the British Senate.

Week after week the *Guzerat Mitra* discourses in this style upon Bunyan, Shakspeare, and the great and good, and the beautiful; and if it were not that the *Saturday Review* and Thomas Carlyle doubtless read the *Mitra* carefully every week, in order to "envy" its "passages of glowing splendour," we could give many more interesting specimens of impudence and ignorance from its columns.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

KURRACHEE, 9TH JUNE.

IN a former letter to you I made a few cursory remarks regarding the new Civil Procedure Code Bill. In the present I wish to make one or two observations with respect to other Codes and Acts. I trust these will meet with the attention of the Legislative Council.

The mofussil Small Cause Courts seem to work most unsatisfactorily for various reasons. I believe the question of their abolition is under consideration. In the meantime one alteration in the existing Act is immediately necessary. There is a section in the Act empowering the Small Cause Court to refer certain points to the Sudder Court. This system of reference has worked most unsatisfactorily. The Sudder Court should be empowered to call for the record of the whole case, and to pass a judgment on the merits, irrespective of the point referred.

The question of compoundable offences under the criminal law is left by the Legislature in the greatest doubt and uncertainty. The illustrations to section 214 of the Indian Penal Code are so vague and general that they afford very little guide to the Judge and the practitioner. The schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure ought to contain an additional column to denote *compoundable and non-compoundable* offences. If there be any objection to this, some remedy ought to be found for the existing evil.

The enhancement of punishment by an appellate court, under the new Criminal Procedure Code, is considered by the public to be a sore grievance. Many men are deterred by it from preferring an appeal; and others who make bold, after a little hesitation, to appeal have been lucky enough to get off. This system is a departure from English and European laws, upon which the Indian law is grafted. Unless, therefore, there be any strong reason to the contrary, it is expedient and advisable that we should follow the spirit and the principles of the parent law.

UPPER SIND, 6TH JUNE.

THE hot weather in these brown paper frontier regions is a good deal like hot weather in the rest of the world,—I am indebted to your Lahore correspondent for the phrase and crave his pardon—but there is a remarkable difference, nevertheless, and that is, that it begins *earlier* and lasts *longer* than anywhere else and is besides a good trifle more intense and grilling. Until the beginning of March we have it nice and cool, but after that there is no change from blasting furnace heat until the middle of October. Only fancy 220 days of blasting and boiling! No wonder we are overdone when the end of the hot season approaches. The end, alas "abbitalak Dilli dur hai," Anglice "Christmas is coming"; *you* are looking forward to refreshing rain and *we* have still four months of the hot season (and the worst ones) before us. I would like the editor of the *Madras Mail* to come up here and write an article on the subject for the benefit of the Marquis of Salisbury, who is said to believe that the hot weather in Sind is not very deadly even in tents, where the thermometer shows 119 in the shade and refused to get lower than 107 at 10 P.M. The other night, when disgusted at its conduct, I shook it until it broke.

Our head-quarter station Shikarpoor is filling rapidly; all the district officials have come in with the exception of the Judge and the Police Superintendent; when they return there will be a grand total of five, which is an unusually large number.

Shikarpoor, or freely translated, the City of the Dead (all shikar is killed eventually), has some very fine avenues of trees, and its tumble-down bungalows are signs of by-gone greatness, when it was a garrison town and had its bandstand, its race course, and its graveyard. Now all is desolation, devastation and desperation. Crows, pigeons, and reptiles have made their nests where once sounded the voices of merry or squalling children, and instead of groups of ladies and gentlemen, one perhaps meets once in a week a solitary white man, who slowly makes his way to the abortive menagerie in the Shah Bagh, there to enjoy the society of his Darwinian cousins; or to the old graveyard, there in a waking dream to talk to the white folks who lived and loved and died in Shikarpoor.

There is a positive death of news; the river is rising and falling (I trust I am [illegible] g[illegible] ng from the poet Laureate) no caravans are coming and going, but the mosquitoes have come and are going—to make a long day of it.

The Banians are in hopes of greater traffic and trade from Cabul through Sind next cold season, on account of Nowroz Khan's blockade of the Peshawur passes, and if only Khudadad Khan of Khelat will keep his men from plundering, Sind will benefit no doubt by Nowroz Khan's vagaries. *Apropos* of the Lallpoora Chief, I heard a neat story the other day about him which is perhaps unknown to many of the Malabar ladies and is therefore certain to please them. Invited to a special durbar by a certain Punjab Commissioner this unsophisticated savage was noticed to scrutinize most closely the gallery of British ladies assembled to give *éclat* to the occasion. Having finished his inspection he turned with a chuckling laugh to Capt. L., his bear leader, and pointing to the ladies' gallery, said: "Oh! I see you English are no fools, but follow our example; you have left all the good looking women at home"!

Daylight is waning, so I must close my letter. It is impossible to sit within 10 yards of a light. I tried it once, but the grasshoppers, flying bugs, mosquitoes and a host of other unearthly and nameless insects very soon put a stop to it.

BOMBAY.

BLANCHARD V. THE "TIMES OF INDIA."—Owing to indisposition, Mr. Justice Marriott did not attend the Court yesterday. Mr. Blanchard's case, therefore, was not further heard.

EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Shaik Ahmed, a passenger boatman, was fined Rs. 3, by Mr. P. Ryan yesterday, for having carried several passengers in his boat in excess of the number allowed by his license.

STRIPES.—Deo D'Silva, a Portuguese lad aged sixteen, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. P. Ryan to receive five stripes, for having stolen a lota, blanket, and a piece of carpet. The prisoner pleaded guilty.

WITH reference to a report in the Local column in our Saturday's issue stating Raymoo Mahomed was fined before Mr. P. Ryan for torturing his horse, we have been requested to state that the person referred to was a Mussulman Koknee and a coachman.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Tyeb Ismael, who was described on the charge sheet as above, was yesterday placed before Mr. P. Ryan, and charged with having stolen a pair of country shoes, the property of Meer Mahomed. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' hard labour, his Worship having taken his unenviable antecedents into his consideration.

TORTURE.—A *reckla* driver was yesterday fined Rs. 10, by Mr. P. Ryan, for having illused his bullocks.—The same Magistrate fined a gharrywalla Rs. 2 for using his horse, while the animal was in an unfit state.—Two cartmen were also fined Rs. 5 each, by his Worship, one for using a bullock, which was suffering from a lame leg, and the other for employing a beast whose neck was extremely sore, and inflamed from the friction of the cross-bar of the cart shaft. These men were all charged at the instance of the police.

STEALING BREAD.—Ismail Abdoolla was yesterday placed before Mr. P. Ryan, and charged with stealing a loaf of bread from Antonio Manoel, the proprietor of a *roti* stall in the Crawford Market. The complainant said that the prisoner had gone up to his stall and taken a loaf of bread, which he then hid in his clothing. The complainant having seen him, caught hold of him, and detained him just as he was about to make good his escape; whereupon the would-be thief pulled out the loaf and breaking it in pieces, scattered it about the ground. His Worship sent him, on conviction, to the House of Correction for 14 days.

DRUNKENNESS.—As is usual on a Monday, a goodly number of offenders were yesterday called upon at the Police Courts to plead in answer to the above charge. There were but two cases, however, of any interest. One that of a seaman named Walter Hare who was found by Inspector Killen lying hopelessly incapable on the Piquet Road on Sunday. He was fined eight annas.—The other case was that of Ilia Cushaba, a buggywalla, who was arrested at the Apollo Bunder by a police sepoy, for being drunk and disorderly while in charge of a public conveyance. The Magistrate, Mr. Ryan, regarding his offence as one of a serious nature, fined him Rs. 10 with the option of a week's imprisonment.

THEFT BY A CUSTOMS' PEON.—Gunnoo Ramjee was brought up on remand yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and charged with having stolen a bottle of beer, the property of Messrs. Cooper's Landing Agency, he being a Customs' peon. Evidence was taken at great length which went to show that the prisoner, shortly after going on duty at the Custom House Bunder, on Friday last, had entered a shed in which were some barrels, containing Bass' beer in bottles, which had been stored there on being landed ex s. s. Coromandel. One of the barrels appear to have been open, and from this the prisoner was seen to take a bottle and drink the contents, by a police sepoy who was doing duty at the time in plain clothes. The offence being proved, his Worship sentenced the prisoner to one month's hard labour.

NATIVE PAPERS QUARRELLING.—The last number of the *Gujerat Mitra* contains the following with reference to itself and a contemporary:—"The *Times of India* of Saturday contains in an article in large type the words—'the poetic treason of the *Gujerat Mitra*.' This is downright abuse. The writer of such an assertion is in honour bound to substantiate it by quotations from the columns of the *Gujerat Mitra*. A treacherous remark of this kind was never made against a native newspaper which is supported and read by many an Englishman, and the net income of which supports more than half a dozen families. Englishmen who support and read this journal do not do so because we write poetic treason. Attacks upon the *Gujerat Mitra* are not uncommon, and some contemptible vernacular prints no doubt seem to be started for the stated purpose of writing against the chief newspaper of *Gujerat*, but no writer as far as we know has descended to such a low level as the *Times of India* when he has written against a paper which is acknowledged by all as the boldest and truest of native papers in this Presidency. If our immoral contemporary thinks that he can by words worn out and foolishly put together injure the character of our paper he may be sure that he enters on a task more difficult than he has ever undertaken in all his life. And more than this we are perfectly sure that there is no one so base, and especially a native of the country who is so base as to look into the columns of the *Gujerat Mitra* for any thing except sentences, and passages of glowing splendour such as have provoked the envy of the *Saturday Review* and of men like Thomas Carlyle."

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA. Ins. Cts.
June 12th	Saturday	0 0	0 30	0 36
" 13th	Sunday	0 8	0 68	0 0
		0 8	0 98	0 36
Previously Registered		2 35	0 0	0 78
Total fall		2 43	0 98	1 14

A BAD HUSBAND.

YESTERDAY morning, a man named Fox, who is, we believe, a railway guard, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, in answer to a summons issued against him, at the instance of his wife, who charged him with assaulting her. The defendant having conducted himself in a very disorderly and insolent manner in the presence of his Worship, was removed from the Court in custody, and kept in confinement until 2 o'clock, when the case was again called on for hearing. On account of the defendant's misconduct he was placed in the dock, and his Worship then proceeded to examine the complainant, who gave her evidence in a clear and self-reliant manner.

The Magistrate having asked the witness a couple of questions,

The defendant said—I can't hear what's said, your Worship. I should like to come inside (meaning in front of the dock).

The Magistrate—You can't do that. (To the witness)—Speak a little louder, please. How long have you been married to the defendant?

Defendant—I can't hear what's said.

Inspector Killen stood up and repeated his Worship's questions to the defendant, who at once became, apparently considerably excited, and exclaimed:—"You are not the interpreter. I don't want you to have anything to do with the case, you must go out of this;" and then addressing his Worship, added, "This constable is interested on her part. I want you to order him out of the Court. He wants to interpret all that's said in her favour."

Mr. Ryan intimated to the defendant that Inspector Killen could not be "ordered out of the Court" at his request, but that if the defendant wished it, he would not take an active part in the hearing of the case. The defendant appeared satisfied with this arrangement for some time, and the examination of the complainant was accordingly being proceeded with, when he again interrupted his Worship saying, "your Worship, I want that man (Inspector Killen) removed from that seat, he's influencing the case against me."

Mr. Killen at once changed his seat for one near one of the reporters, who shortly afterwards turned to him and asked him if he knew anything about the defendant's antecedents. The defendant, observing this, broke in—"See that, your Worship, he's in league with that reporter there, you must see he wants to prejudice my case. He's whispering to the reporter, and I saw him speak to him downstairs."

Mr. Killen having once more changed his seat, the hearing of the evidence was proceeded with.

The complainant deposed that the prisoner had used her very badly, and he told her she was not fit for his company, and that she must leave him. He flung a book at her no less than three times, hitting her about the head with it. On this occasion, he also amused himself by smashing all the crockery in the house. He said he would send to Mr. Conder for a pass, and send her away to Agra if she did not clear out of her own accord. She had often received illusage from him before, but this time she considered his conduct quite unbearable. She had had to leave him several times. While in Calcutta he often gave her black eyes by striking her.

The case was ultimately adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon, when some witnesses will be examined for the prosecution. In the meantime the defendant was liberated on his own recognizances, requiring him to appear at the time stated, and to keep the peace towards his wife.

THE GRAND DUCHESS FAN: the most acceptable offering to a Lady during the present Hot Weather Rs. 5-8, at WATSON & COMPANY'S, Church Gate Street an. Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 10th instant.

Read letter from the Commissioner of Police, dated 25th ultimo, requesting sanction of the Trustees to erect seven temporary cadjan sheds on the Port Trust estate for the shelter of the Police sentries during the monsoon.

Read report by the Traffic Manager thereon.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 27th ultimo, recommending, for reasons stated, that the storing and delivering charges on cases of wines and spirits when brought to the door of the warehouse by the owners, be fixed at 6 pies per case of one dozen quarts.

Read minutes by the Bunders' Committee thereon. The Committee are of opinion that the proposal by the Traffic Manager may be adopted.

RESOLUTION.—The proposal of the Traffic Manager is approved and should be adopted.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 4th ultimo, stating that the upper floor of No. 2 Bonded Warehouse, which is now lying idle might, with a few repairs, be rendered useful for the reception of light goods.

Read letter, dated 10th ultimo, from the Acting Chief Engineer, reporting thereon. The cost of adopting the floor for the reception of light goods is estimated at Rs. 700.

Read report by the Bunder Committee thereon. The Committee recommend that the floor be thoroughly repaired, and if found to be necessary a sum of Rs. 1,000 be spent by the Acting Chief Engineer in effecting the repairs and in providing ladders, and making any other alteration which may be required to fit it for the reception of goods.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Bunders' Committee is approved, and the upper floor of No. 2 Bonded Warehouse should be put into the order described therein. The cost thereof to be provided for in a supplementary budget.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 13th April, forwarding for the favourable consideration of the Trustees an application from Mr. Fernandez, an inspector in his department, applying for a site of 166-6/9 square yards of land at a nominal rent of Rs. 12 per annum or rent free for the purpose of erecting thereon a residence for himself.

Read report by the Acting Chief Engineer forwarding plans and estimates for inspector's quarters.

Read minutes by members of the Land Committee thereon.

RESOLUTION.—The application cannot be entertained. If the Traffic Manager considers it desirable that the inspectors should reside on the estate and the latter are willing to pay rent at the rate of 10 per cent. on their salaries, the Traffic Manager should submit a proposal to the Trustees stating the number for whom quarters are required. After which the Chief Engineer may be requested to submit plans and estimates for a block of buildings the rent of which would not exceed 10 per cent. of the pay of the occupants exclusive of ground rent which may be granted free of charge for the purpose.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 1st June, requesting the sanction of the Trustees to the expenditure of Rs. 5 per mensem on account of the wages of the police ramoosees in addition to the sum of Rs. 62 sanctioned by the Trustees for the entertainment of these men in Resolution No A3, dated 20th ultimo, the Commissioner of Police having stated in a letter to his address that the wages of one naique and four ramoosees would be Rs. 67.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned. The extra amount to be provided under the former supplementary budget estimate.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 17th ultimo, recommending that an old shed standing on the Clare Bunder hitherto occupied by one of the grain traders be repaired and let as a stable and stating that he expects to derive an income therefrom of Rs. 1,200 per annum.

Read letter from the Acting Chief Engineer, dated 1st inst., forwarding estimate of cost of repairing the shed. The estimated cost is Rs. 2,132.

Read minutes by members of the Bunders' Committee thereon. The Committee recommend that the shed should be repaired.

RESOLUTION.—The repairs to the shed are sanctioned, the cost thereof should be provided for in the first supplementary budget.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	June—1875. 7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·602	·611	·646	·659	·674	·677	·694
Temperature of the Air	87·5	85·3	85·8	85·4	80·8	85·4	86·0
Wet-bulb Thermometer	80·3	79·5	79·4	80·3	78·1	80·5	80·9
Dew Point	77·9	77·5	77·2	78·5	77·1	78·9	79·2
Relative Humidity of Air	0·734	·78)	·761	·802	·890	·813	·805
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	6·2	7·6	5·2	5·8	7·6	5 8	6·2
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M on following day	92·3	89·3	90·2	89·4	81·7	89·0	90·3
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	83·1	81·0	80·9	81·6	77·9	80·5	81·5
General Direction of Wind	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	179	305	732	803	393	420	314
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·00	0·07	0·00	0·03	1·73	0·00	0·08

Total fall of rain between 1st January and 13th June 2.43.

(*a*) WSW, W, NW, N, NE, ESE.
(*b*) SSW, SW, ENE, ESE, NW, W, SSW, SSE.
(*c*) SE, S, SSW, S, SSE.
(*d*) SSE, SE, SSE, S.
(*e*) SSE, SE, S, SSW, WSW, W, WSW, SSE.
(*f*) SSE, S, WSW, SW, SSW, SW.
(*g*) SSW, W, SW, SE, SSE, SSW, WSW, SW.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

HUNTING BEARS WITH DOGS.

(*Madras Mail*.)

THE following account, by a Mysore sportsman, of the use of dogs in hunting bears will interest some of our readers:—

"It has long been an idea of mine that with six couple of thoroughly staunch dogs, bears or panthers might be tackled by a sportsman with a knife only, without much danger; but until lately I have never had any dogs of the right stamp to try the experiment with. However, a short time ago, I procured an imported dog, named Marquis, nearly pure bull, (a remote cross of mastiff, showing chiefly in his weight, 40 lbs.) and a bitch, and three pups their progeny. The bitch, Lady and the pups, Bismarck Viper, and Fury, weigh about 33 lbs. each. Marquis is a dog of indomitable courage and no punishment makes him loose his hold. Bismarck and Viper, though only nine month pups, are equally staunch, and Lady and Fury are not easily got rid of. Another dog, Turk, bull and mastiff weighing 45 lbs. in whom I placed great reliance, made up three couple, but by an accident he was thrown out at the beginning of the tussle with the bear that I am about to relate, so that only five dogs were really in it.

"Two bears were marked a few mornings ago into some rocks on a hill side near my camp; the hill sloped gently to the plain below and was clear of bushes. We approached the rocks from one side; there was no cave; the bears were sitting on a table-rock, overhung by a larger one enjoying the early warmth of the sun preparatory to turning in. Upon our appearance within fifteen yards they made off; I killed the female on the spot with my Express; she tumbled off the rock and rolled a few yards, the male jumped after her, and with howls made off down the hill. The dogs were with us in loash and as soon as the bear was well started, they were slipped. Unfortunately Turk tackled the dead bear; the other five pursued the fugitive one. Marquis was up first, and sprang at the bear's head and over the two rolled amidst fearful shrieks from the bear. I thought no dog could have held on under such summer-saults as they turned, but when they stopped Marquis was fast to the bear's lower jaw. The bear now reared up and would have punished the dog but Bismarck at this moment annexed one ear, Lady, the other and Viper and Fury his snout. From that time the bear was unable to rear the dogs pulling him over sideways, or keeping his head to the ground, at each attempt. He tried hard but in vain to clear his head with his paws. I had expected he would cut the dogs up a good deal, but they kept his head down so much that he could not strike out, and at close quarters he could not tear them as a tiger or panther would do. In about ten minutes the bear was quite done, and two thrusts with my knife behind the shoulder settled him. The dogs sustained little damage.

"Two days after this, one of the largest male bears I have ever seen was marked into a small detached jungle. Captain P. had joined me in the interim, so with the dogs and a few men, we started after the bear. Not being at all certain that six dogs could master such a large brute, P. remained outside the cover to shoot him, should he break away, whilst a couple of trackers and myself took the dogs inside. A few men were posted round the jungle, and directed to keep up sufficient noise to deter the bear from breaking out; their occasional shouts unfortunately distracted the dogs when slipped, and they ran wherever there was most noise. I had Marquis by the collar myself, so when Viper and Bismarck found the bear I slipped him and he went straight in. The bear made off, fighting and growling fiercely; I had considerable difficulty in following fast enough, but at last I got up; the three dogs and bear had then been at it about two minutes. When I appeared on the scene the dogs were holding on to the bear's stern, and he striking them with his forepaws. As soon as he saw me within 10 feet of him, he came straight at me, and I was obliged to brain him with the Express, this was a pity, as we had intended to knife him. The other dogs came up at this moment, but too late. This bear would have been more than a match for three couple even in the open, but when they got separated, and were hampered by jungle, and only three got at him, they had no chance. Bismarck was almost killed; a bite in the throat narrowly missed his windpipe, and caused dangerous swelling, and he was hugged so severely that he could not stand up for a day or two afterwards. Like the thorough-bred one that he is, however, he showed no distress at the time, and is better now. Marquis and Viper were more or less clawed, but not dangerously. We weighed this bear; he was exactly 280 lbs., or 20 st.

"From what I saw on these occasions I am convinced that six couple of dogs, of the right stamp, should hold any bear that was ever cubbed. Nothing but pure bulls, or bull-mastiffs, would do for the work. With pig, panther, or bears the great desideratum, I imagine, is to have dogs that will go straight in at all risks, and hold on under any punishment. Of course some will be sacrificed, especially with pig, on occasions; but the general safety is best ensured by all going in without delay, and holding."

TRAVELLERS via BOMBAY will find EVERY REQUISITE for Themselves, Wives, or Children, either for this Country or the Voyage Home. Ready-made or made to order at the shortest Notice at WATSON & COMPANY'S, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE LIABILITY FOR DEBTS OF INDIAN PRINCES IN BRITISH TERRITORY.

(*Pioneer*.)

A CASE of great importance was argued in appeal the other day before the Commissioner of the Umballa Division, in which the Rajah of Sirmoor, commonly known as the Nahun Rajah, was defendant, and one Phumman Lall, the plaintiff. The plaintiff had been employed as an agent in charge of a shop in Umballa, where the Rajah sold his manufactured articles of iron and through the agent purchased such things as he had need of in Nahun. The plaintiff sued for his salary, and for a balance of accounts, amounting in all to about Rs. 3,800. The lower court gave the plaintiff a decree, against which the Rajah appealed. In the appeal two principal questions were raised by Mr. Plowden, who appeared for the Rajah, the status of the Rajah as an independent sovereign, and his non-amenability to our civil courts. These are two very interesting questions for the native chiefs throughout the Punjab, as well as in other parts of India, though the second of them has been raised before in the North-West Provinces and in Bombay, and decided in favor of the native chiefs. Mr. Plowden, [illegible] half of the Nahun Rajah, cont[illegible] in the first place, that his client was a sovereig[illegible] in [illegible] State, the independence of which had been gu[illegible] by the British Government; and in the second place, that as an independent sovereign [illegible] was [illegible] exempt from the jurisdiction of our co[illegible] supported his arguments by various quot[illegible] from English authorities on international [illegible] and cited two Indian rulings, in one of wh[illegible] very Rajah was sued for a debt contract[illegible] Dun, and the suit dismissed. For the plaint[illegible] Rattigan and Ludlam argued that the defendant [illegible] independent sovereign, inasmuch as he had no power to declare war or peace, no power to [illegible] with other States, nor to appoint an ambassa[illegible] any of them; that he was liable to be deposed f[illegible] conduct in his Government; and that, in short, his [illegible]ty was a mere phantom raised by the policy of the British Government; they further pleaded that even if he was an independent sovereign, he had laid aside his sovereignty in regard to this special case, inasmuch as he had become a trader in British territory by keeping a shop, and possessing movable and immovable property in Umballa, and that therefore he was liable to our civil procedure *quoad* the shop and all transactions arising out of it. Three English cases were cited in support of this theory, that a sovereign prince may be treated as a private individual in foreign country if he engages in any commercial speculation therein. This case opens out an int[illegible]ing speculation on the question of the liability of Indian princes for debts contracted within British territory. The decision of this particular case will, when we receive it, afford us an opportunity for discussing the general question,—an important one to traders and merchants in British territory.

CONFLAGRATION IN THE CITY OF PESHAWAR.

THE following is the official correspondence concerning the late fire at Peshawar; it contains the fullest particulars of that disastrous occurrence:—

From Lieutenant-Colonel Sir F. R. POLLOCK, K.C.S.I., Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, dated 27th May 1875.

I have the honor to submit copies of reports dated 20th and 23rd instant, from Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, on the recent calamitous fires in the city of Peshawar.

2. I have already submitted demi-officially, in advance of this letter, a sketch map which shows accurately the area affected by the fire and the demolitions carried out in view to check and isolate the fire; also a tabular statement showing by mohullas, or wards, the number of houses destroyed and the proportion of these to the houses saved. This could only be given approximately, and no attempt was made at that time to estimate with any accuracy the money value of the buildings and household goods destroyed.

3. The loss is popularly stated at a million sterling, and I am inclined myself to put it, after making full allowance for exaggerations, at 40 lacs, or £400,000, looking rather to the cost of re-construction than to the original outlay.

4. I will now follow Deputy Commissioner in his narrative, offering remarks when they appear to be called for.

5. It is clear from the report and from my own enquiries that, owing to the high wind and the unusual dryness of the town from our having had no winter rains, the fire had from the first everything in its favour and spread with quite unusual rapidity, causing such a general panic that with very few exceptions the towns-people of the quarters neither affected nor immediately threatened fled with their property during the first night of the conflagration, so that little or no aid was afforded by those most concerned in the extinction of the fire.

6. I may state with great confidence as the result of my enquiries on the spot that, but for the admirable arrangements of Captain Ommanney and his subordinates, the prompt and humane assistance rendered by Colonel Light, R. A., temporarily commanding at Peshawar, and the ready help afforded later by the Mohmand and Khalil Chiefs and several of the head Malliks of the neighbourhood and their followers, the whole city must have been destroyed.

7. By the combined efforts described in Deputy Commissioner's report the fire was held in check and confined within the area shaded in cross lines on the sketch map; so that after lasting 60 hours it had only destroyed about 1-8th of the total area, that 1-8th, however, contained unfortunately most of the well-built many storied houses of the town.

8. It is universally believed in Peshawar that the 60 hours would have sufficed for the total destruction of the town but for the admirable assistance afforded chiefly by the troops, and it is equally believed that had not the wind lulled when it did, the whole town must have been burnt *in spite of* all the exertions made to get it under (see paragraphs 10 and 16 of report).

9. I believe that the demolitions were carried out with considerable judgment and with all possible consideration for house-owners. The question of compensation for these has yet to be dealt with: it is receiving full attention.

10. I fully endorse all that Captain Ommanney has written of the admirable services rendered by his subordinates, and especially by Mr. J. T. Christie and the police force.

11. I learn that His Excellency the Commander-in-chief has already expressed his thanks to Colonel Light and the officers and troops under his command for the invaluable services they rendered; but not the less on this account should I place on record officially my sense of these services rendered, as they were, promptly or without any limit or thought of personal responsibility. Everything available was freely given to the fullest possible extent, and I may record here that I have never during my service heard natives of all classes speak so gratefully or with such genuine admiration of our British soldiers as regards their fearlessness, self-devotion, and perfect discipline.

12. The incident recorded in paragraph 13 of report will not fail to command attention and strong approbation.

13. I would ask for an acknowledgment from Government of the services rendered by Captain Ommanney himself and by all those of whom he has written favourably.

14. I will reserve for a future report, to be submitted after the special survey map shall have been received, all suggestions regarding street improvements, precautions against future fires, &c. &c.

15. It is a matter for congratulation that so serious a fire was attended with so very few casualties, and has been followed by so little personal distress.

16. Deputy Commissioner reported to me almost immediately after the towns-people began to return that no necessity for a relief fund existed, and later that the loss of houses had fallen on the most prosperous portion of the community, so that charitable aid towards re-construction would be unsuitable. After due enquiry I concurred in this opinion, and proceeded to cancel the applications I had made in various quarters when I had not unnaturally supposed that relief on a large scale would be absolutely necessary. The Municipal Committee of Lahore telegraphed sympathy, and begged to contribute Rs. 1,000 to Relief Fund. Their kindness was duly acknowledged, and the subscription declined.

From Captain E. L. OMMANNEY, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division, dated 20th May 1875.

I have the honor to report, for your information, the occurrence of the disastrous fire in Peshawar which, after burning for about 60 hours, has demolished the wealthiest portion of the city.

2. The fire is said to have originated in the house of one Mussammat Lakshmi, widow of Bhima Singh, and Mier Beer, from the sparks of a fire from a cooking place on the roof. The woman Mussammat Lakshmi left some food cooking, and herself, after shutting up the house, went to another part of the town on a visit of condolence; a high wind was blowing at the time, and the sparks communicated with the reed partitions on the roof and some cotton the woman had been cleaning, and with fearful rapidity swept over the nearest houses.

3. The fire is said to have broken out at 6 P.M. on the 13th Instant, but neither I nor the Police Officer, Mr. Christie, received any report which may be attributed to the fact of the police and others being so engaged at the fire and the messenger sent missing us on the road. On my way home about 7 P.M. I noticed a great smoke in the direction of the city, and on the road was told by some officers who had come up from that direction that there was a fire. Mr. Christie came in just as I was leaving for the city, and told me, after personal inspection, of the extent and violence of the fire; and I requested him to go to Colonel Light, commanding, and ask for the assistance of troops.

4. On reaching the city the fire was found to be raging in the Karimpura quarter; this ward consisted of three and four storied houses packed close together and intersected with lanes so narrow that in some of them two people could not walk abreast. The wind was blowing high and the fire was rushing over the ward and impossible to check. The people were helpless; most of them were engaged in removing their families and property, and many others were incapable of rendering assistance through fear, while some few did what they could in getting water for the little municipal engine.

5. Colonel Light, on receiving intimation of the fire and the request for aid, immediately issued orders, and in a short time details of native troops and the Sappers and Miners arrived at the scene, and in different quarters worked hard to check the flames with but little success, except where an open space or a change in the wind aided their efforts. Captain Plunkett during the night blew up several houses in the direction which the fire appeared from time to time to be taking.

6. During the 14th the conflagration continued to rage with unabated violence and swept up in the direction of the Garkhatri, south-east, and also to the south and south-west, from where the fire first originated. The troops were relieved by fresh men, and Lieutenan[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

Nicholson and Captain Plunkett relieved each other, and were incessantly engaged in blowing up houses wherever it was thought that by so doing the flames might be checked. During the latter part of the day the greater portion of the north side of the bazaar leading from the square inside the Tuxali Gate to the Garkhatri was blown up in order to prevent the fire from getting to the south of the bazaar and spreading in the rest of the city. The fire was greatly checked, and, as if it felt itself baffled, turned back and continued its ravages in the neighbourhood of its first outbreak, rushing on where it found material and until fresh explosions turned it right or left again.

7. During the 15th the fire continued to rage with as great violence as at the commencement. It had in one spot swept over the wood of the ruined houses of the bazaar that had been blown up, and to clear off which there were not sufficient men, and penetrating in the Kazikhe ward was burning furiously, and threatening to sweep over the city towards the Mission School, whence it would have got into a thickly-populated part and would have most certainly worked round to the Kissakhani bazaar and the squares and the densely-populated ward of Andarshahar, the nearest part of the city to the fort. The conflagration also was directly threatening the squares and Andarshahar by coming down straight on to the stream. Seeing that the blowing up of houses had most certainly for the time checked the fire wherever tried, and that it was rendered ineffectual by reason of the explosions being carried out too near the fire, rendering it impossible for the wood and other inflammable material to be taken away, it was decided to take a line so far ahead of the fire as to give several hours for clearing away the blown up space of wood and other inflammable material before the conflagration could reach the line and thus be completely checked. For the same reason it was resolved to hold the stream. Thus the stream from where it leaves the city near the Tuxali Gate to the Kotwali, and from there along a street to the Ekka-tut Gate, represented the line it was determined to hold, and on this it was resolved to work systematically. Captain Plunket and Lieutenant Nicholson took the street from the Kotwali to the Ekka-tut and blew up the houses and shops where the space was too narrow, and the wood was carried away by villagers brought in by the Mohmand and Khalil Arbabs and other headmen in the neighbourhood. All the water of the Bara stream was thrown into the city channel, which again was dammed up where it leaves the city, and in one or two other places, giving a large and inexhaustible supply of water within 50 feet and parallel of the line of buildings and shops for quarter of a mile or so which the fire must attack, in the direct line it was coming, before it could reach the squares on the other side of the stream. As the roads on either side of the stream were wide, it appeared peculiarly well adapted for the working of engines handled by Europeans, whose services, together with those of some artillery-men, Colonel Light had arranged to send down in the evening.

8. Proclamations were issued stopping all fires at cookshops, confectioners, &c., throughout the city, as fires had been reported as having broken out in other parts of the city, but most fortunately were quickly put out. It was also proclaimed that the treasury would take all monies and valuables and give receipts to depositors; also that people might go to the old fair site, where a guard would be provided for their safety. The gardens and grave-yards, the sadr bazaar in cantonments, and the serais outside the city were crowded with men, women and children. Andarshahar, Kissakhani, Ganj,—in fact the greater part of the city—had been vacated and their property carried off by the people, showing their sense of the danger threatening the whole place. The adoption of the plan of holding the stream and the cleared space from the Kotwali to the Ekka-tut involved the giving up the organized effort to save the wards burning and remaining unburnt to the east and north of the line, though efforts were persistently made throughout the day with the native soldiery and people to check the fire; but practically that portion of the city was given up.

9. At quarter to 7 P. M. detachments from the 17th and 70th Regiments with their engines and some artillery-men came down to the city and relieved the native soldiery. As they came the fire with great rapidity was forcing its way down on to the bridge across the stream leading into the big square. Colonel Hills, C. B., V. C., took command, and it was arranged that the houses in the street leading to the stream should be blown up and the engines worked on the ruins; this was done and the engines worked as they can only be worked by European soldiers, and after repeating this three or four times the fire was regularly checked and beaten back. Humanly speaking, this check of the fire at the bridge saved the squares and Andarshahar. On the other part of the line another party of Europeans worked clearing away the wood, and here some more houses were blown up.

10. At 1 A. M. of the 16th Instant the fire was raging and threatening still to cross the stream and approach the line between the Kotwali and the Ekka-tut Gate, but about 2 A. M. the wind lulled and the active fires were gradually got under. The European troops left at 4 A. M., and the Native troops—those employed during the day—left in the evening, and on the 18th the last detachment of Sappers left.

11. The burnt area is still smouldering; there is an immense mass of buried fire which now and then bursts into a flame. On the morning of the 19th, about 2 A. M. Mr. Christie, District Superintendent of Police, had to put out two such fires. General orders have been issued directing each house-owner and tenant to put vessels of water on the roofs of their houses, to remove cooking places from their house-tops, to replace their reed and mat partitions on roofs by thin mud brick divisions.

12. The people have all now returned to the city, and those burnt out are putting up with relations and friends within and without the city in the neighbouring villages. A great many of the conservancy establishment sweepers and bhistis have been employed in conjunction with hired labourers to put out the smouldering fires; but orders have to-day (20th) been issued relegating the conservancy establishment to their proper duties and beats, as the conservancy has necessarily been neglected since the outbreak of the fire, and the city has become dirty, and it is highly important in weather like this—hot days and cool nights—to guard against sickness breaking out—a greater calamity than a fire.

13. I cannot speak in too high terms of praise of Mr. Christie, District Superintendent of Police, of his own personal exertions, and of the work and conduct of the police force under him. From first to last he has been working at the fire, and arranging besides for the due protection of the crowds of men, women and children scattered throughout the gardens and serais during the nights of the 13th, 14th and 15th. That no case of violence, kidnapping or robbery occurred is ample proof of the excellent arrangements for guards and patrols made by him and ably carried out by the police under him. Mr. McCracken, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, though unwell, did not spare himself, and night and day zealously carried out the orders of his chief, and Mr. Field, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who arrived on the 15th, also assisted in the patrolling duties.

14. One incident of the fire I must relate at some length, as it redounds so greatly to the credit of Mr. Christie and those who so nobly supported him. Most fortunately we have had little loss of life reported, and this is a case in which a life was saved. On the afternoon of the 14th Instant, in a very crowded quarter to which access could only be obtained by a very narrow lane scarcely admitting of two men abreast, Lieutenant Nicholson blew up a house to check the progress of the fire. By this explosion one man was buried in the ruins of the house that was blown up, and a boy in the upper story of an adjoining house had his leg caught in the beams of the floor which opened with the shock and again closed, the roof then coming down on him. The man was got out, and, it is believed, uninjured, but every effort to extricate the boy appeared to be hopeless. The fire had approched, and was burning the houses on three sides of the small space filled by the ruins of the house covering the lad and the flames were bursting across it. The limited space, moreover, did not admit of many men working, as they only pressed down the ruins; but the party employed in extricating the boy, namely, Mr. Christie, District Superintendent of Police, Boodh Singh, Havildar, 29th Native Infantry, Khairula Khan, Mirab, and Feeroz, foot constable, persevered; the flames gained rapidly on them, insomuch that men were told off to fetch water and keep pouring it on them as they worked, to prevent the fire catching their clothes, and it was at one time seriously considered whether it would not be better to amputate the boy's leg, as all hope of releasing him otherwise seemed to be at an end, but the party still persevered, and at length by sawing the timber the boy was at the last moment released.

15. Captain Warburton, Assistant Commissioner, worked hard throughout, never sparing himself, and did great good in directing work. Captain Massy came over on the 16th as a volunteer, as I had accepted his offer the day before, but luckily his services, owing to the fire going out, were not required. Mr. Elsmie, Additional Commissioner, throughout the fire was constantly in the city and assisting. Mr. Robertson, Judge, Small Cause Court, also came down and aided.

16. There is no doubt if the military had not assisted at the commencement, and the blowing up of houses had not been carried out from the beginning, the greater part of the city would have been burnt down during the nights of the 13th and the 14th. As it was, notwithstanding all the precautions taken, the city was in imminent danger on Sunday morning, the 16th Instant, if the wind had continued, and great care is still required to protect the city, so dry is it owing to the late hot winds which prior to the outbreak had blown incessantly for about 12 days. Existing danger to the city is proved by the breaking out of some half dozen fires in other parts of the city since the 13th, all happily put out at once.

17. I have to gratefully acknowledge the promptitude and willingness with which all my requisitions were complied with by Colonel Light, Commanding the District, and the zealous way in which the officers and men worked in the city. The admirably steady manner and energy with which the soldiers of the 17th and 70th Regiments worked has been the theme of conversation amongst the people of the city, whose admiration and gratitude is constantly expressed. It should be noted here that vastly more effect might have been produced had the engines had suction hoses. The stream had been filled up to provide the water, an inexhaustible supply, but it happened to be some 8 feet below the road, so that the engines had to be filled by hand labour.

18. I must prominently mention the great services performed by Captain Plunkett and Lieutenant Nicholson, who in the absence of their own officers from the station worked the Sappers and Miners and labored incessantly at the blowing up of the houses and in trying to check the flames. I suppose that 7,000 lbs. of powder at least must have been expended; this will show the arduous and dangerous nature of the work performed by these officers, and without a fatal accident as far as I have heard.

19. Shahzada Sultan Ibrahim, the Tahsildar Pundit Durga Parshad; Mian Muhammad Azim; Lala Lakhpat Rai; Lala Damodar Dass; Damel Khan, members of Municipal Committee; Khairula Khan and Mazula Khan, Mirabs; Muhammad Akbar Khan, Conservancy Daroghs, and those under them worked day and night; in fact where all ignored self and laboured so willingly and zealously it is almost invidious to mention a few; but the above named were very prominent, and amongst them Lala Lakhpat Rai was conspicuous. I must not omit Mr. Jukes, of the Church Mission here, who was most active throughout the fire.

20. On the 14th, to assist, orders were issued to the Arbabs of the Mohmad and Khalil districts to come in with their men, and several other headmen came in with their villagers, and they did an immense deal of good in clearing the line which the next morning was decided to be held. The villagers were fed out of the Municipal Committee funds.

21. A meeting of the Municipal Committee will be held on Saturday morning next, the 22nd Instant, to consider what initial steps should be taken towards the re-construction of the city. Most fortunately it turns out that very few lives have been lost, and no cases of distress have been reported. Consequently the Municipal Committee, by stopping all drainage works and other improvements, will be able during the year to devote some Rs. 60,000 towards compensating house-owners for houses blown up, and for land to be taken up for wide streets, and for assistance probably where really required. If the Government will sanction the proposition, now some time before it, to give the Municipal Committee the revenue of the Kusbah tract, the available income throughout the year will be increased by Rs. 15,000 or 20,000 and will be a great help. The Municipal Committee—those members I have consulted, and I agree with them—consider it will be better to work the funds we have than to borrow money. Hereafter should we be really in want of cash, an application can be made.

22. In conclusion I have every hope that, sudden and disastrous as this calamity has been, good will in the end result by the renovation of the burnt part of the city on a plan that will go far to circumscribe the damages of future fires, and by the creating a good water supply by means of raised Persian-wheels and reservoirs, and by laying down a good system of drains for good conservancy, and I also believe that the Municipal Committee will be able to carry out these plans themselves.

(Supplement dated 23rd May 1875.)

I HAVE not considered it necessary to report the occurrence of every little fire that in addition to the big conflagration has broken out from time to time in different parts of the city since the 13th instant, as they were immediately put out on their breaking out, and no damage was caused by them. I have, however, to report the occurrence of what might have been a very serious fire this morning.

2. I was in my garden when, about 7½ A. M., I observed a high column of smoke going straight up from the south-western portion of the city. I immediately went down to the spot and found three small houses on fire. There was no wind, and gharras of water in great numbers were soon available, and one of our little municipal engines quickly arrived and worked as usual most efficiently. Mr. Christie, District Superintendent of Police, Messrs. McCracken, Field and Dupuis were soon on the spot, but the people with the police and others had got the fire under, and by 8½ A. M. the fire was completely out.

3. As the fire was put out the wind rose and soon blew furiously. Had this been the case when the fire broke out the greater portion of the western end of the city would most probably have been burnt down. The fire occurred in the Be-rioyikan-ka-Mohalla, a ward chiefly peopled by cultivators, who keep cattle, and consequently there is a large amount of dry fodder of all kinds in their houses. This would have fed the flame, and the fire would thus have spread to the wealthy and thickly-peopled quarter called Ausia.

4. In consequence of orders previously issued gharras of water are speedily available. I have reiterated this order for every house and shop to have gharras of water on their roofs; and in additon every mosque, dhurmsala and public square are to have as many gharras of water as can be conveniently placed in them; also that all tanks in the city are to be kept filled, with bullocks at each Persian-wheel well, and where such wells inside the city are out of gear to be immediately repaired and bullocks provided for them.

5. It was hinted that this fire was the act of an incendiary. The owners of the houses are brothers and Mullas, and their relations live around. Mr. Christie and I before leaving, made a searching enquiry and established satisfactorily that the fire was accidental, and owing as usual to a woman leaving the house shut up with a fire inside.

6. Rain is treatening; two freshes have come down the Bara stream. When once rain falls in sufficient quantity the city will become comparatively safe; it is a kind of fire-epidemic at present, but all precautions that one can think of have been, and are being, taken, and the people are also on the alert.

From T. H. THORNTON, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab; to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division, dated Lahore, 28th May 1875.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 47-959, dated 27th Instant, submitting reports from the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar on the subject of the conflagration in the city of Peshawar.

2. In my telegram of the 15th instant I communicated to you, for the information of the Municipal Committee and the citizens of Peshawar, the Lieutenant-Governor's concern at the calamity which had occurred and his sympathy with the sufferers. He also informed the Government of India by telegraph of the great services rendered by the officers and men of the Peshawar garrison under the command of Colonel Light, R. A. The detailed report now submitted shows how fully the acknowledgments of the Government and of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief have been deserved, and it will doubtless be satisfactory to the garrison of Peshawar to learn from your report how highly their exertions have been appreciated by the Native community.

3. The conduct of Captain Ommanney, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, and of his subordinates, and especially Mr. Christie, District Superintendent of Police, merit the highest praise, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that his cordial acknowledgments be conveyed to them; as also to the Mohmand and Khalil Arbabs, who assisted with their followers in preserving order and protecting porperty after the cessation of the fire, and to Lala Lakpat Rai and the other members of the Municipal Committee named in paragraph 19 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter.

4. The facts stated in your report that, notwithstanding a loss of property estimated at £400,000 in value, and the destruction of 1,087 dwelling-houses and 829 shops, there should be no distress and no necessity for a relief fund is difficult to realize; but, if true, is a remarkable proof of the prosperity of Peshawar, and of the self-reliant and provident character of its citizens. Should, however, further enquiry show that pecuniary assistance is required to relieve cases of present distress, His Honour feels sure that the public will not be slow in coming forward liberally with contributions.

5. With regard to the proposed improvements in connection with the reconstruction of the burnt portion of the city, the Lieutenant-Governor will await the further report promised; but he quite approves of the plan of rebuilding it in blocks separated by streets sufficiently wide to prevent the rapid spread of flame from one portion to the other. Should these improvements involve an outlay beyond the present means of the Municipality, His Honour will gladly recommend the grant of a loan, under Act XXIV. of 1871, on as favorable terms as may be possible.

The subject of assigning to the Municipality a portion of the revenues of the Kasbah tract, referred to in paragraph 21 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter, has been submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

6. The report, together with a copy of the map and statistical return referred to in paragraph 2 of your letter, will be published as a supplement to the *Punjab Gazette* for general information.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

SAD SUNDAY.

(*Spectator.*)

THE decision of the Bail Court in the case of "Terry v. the Brighton Aquarium Company" has excited a good deal of attention, but not nearly so much as its importance seems to us to deserve. Unless the House of Commons can spare time from its round of exciting amusements, Orton debates, Irish rows, questions of Privilege, fights with reporters, and personal explanations, to repeal or modify the 21st George III., the country will be afflicted with what is virtually a new Sabbatarian Law of the most rigid and objectionable kind. Hitherto it has been believed even by lawyers that although all theatres, and even concert-rooms, and all shops, except those for the sale of liquor and medicine, must be closed on Sundays, it was still lawful to open places of recreation at any time not legally dedicated to divine service. If any citizen of London, for example, wearied of confinement within doors, or of walking between endless rows of brick boxes with holes cut in them to admit light, or of lounging at street-corners, to hear incessantly the roughest "chaff" audible in the world, or of pacing aimlessly amidst a crowd through the public parks, it was open to him by subscribing to visit the Zoological Gardens, or the Botanic Gardens—now in the full flush of their spring beauty—or the Horticultural Gardens, or any of the places, far too few, where nature can be studied without the annoying pressure of a miscellaneous crowd. If the visitor at a watering-place—say, for example, Hastings—wished to avoid the crunchy shingle which spoils the pleasure of a walk along the lively Parade of that most pleasant of seaside towns, he could by paying a small fee at the pier gate secure an airy promenade in comparative solitude, undisturbed by the incessant sound of his own boots, and with the privilege of contemplating a lovely scene from an undisturbed seat. It appears, however, that such innocent enjoyments are all illegal, and that the proprietors of any place of recreation, be it park, or garden, or collection of animals, or pier, or even in some cases bridge, who take money at the gates, must close their doors on Sunday under penalty of £200 a day, which the Judges cannot mitigate, and which goes when paid into the pockets of common informers, who, moreover, it would seem, may fine any newspaper for publishing programmes of such Sunday recreations. A Mr. Terry, it appears, considers that for persons to watch fish in glass cases on Sundays endangers the watchers' souls, and accordingly he brought an action against their Brighton Aquarium Company to compel them to close doors. The Company seem at first to have thought themselves safe, as they provide no amusement except the sight of the fish, some sacred music, and the inspection of a museum of aquatic curiosities,—an entertainment, in fact, as innocent as any provided by Nature on the sea-shore itself. Mr. Terry, however, had unearthed a wholly forgotten Act, passed to restrain some Radicals who, in the first half of the reign of George III., were in the habit of spouting what was then thought treason at debating-clubs, and paying a penny or two towards their moderate expenses. This Act, like all Acts passed at that time to restrain sedition, is of extreme severity. It provides that any house or place kept open for entertainment or amusement during any part of Sunday, and to which people are admitted by payment, shall be deemed a "disorderly house," and the persons responsible for opening it shall pay £200 for every day it is open to any person who shall bring an action against them,—that is, in fact, to any common informer. Moreover, it enacts that "any place which is used for any public entertainment or amusement, or for public debate, on Sunday, at the expense of any number of subscribers or contributors to the carrying on any such entertainment, or amusement, or debate, and to which persons shall be admitted by tickets, to which the subscribers or contributors are entitled, is to be deemed a place to which persons are admitted by the payment of money within the meaning of the Act." The Judges, Mr. Justice Blackburn and Mr. Justice Field, appear to have been surprised at the terms of the Act; and the former frankly admitted that he had tried to find a loop-hole in its provisions, and would much rather have found for the other side, but the words of the Act are unmistakable, and there was no escape. The Act was drawn before draftsmen or Parliamentary Committees got into the habit of making blunders; it was impossible to say that an aquarium was not a place of entertainment, and the Court was compelled, with avowed reluctance, to decide in favour of the applicant, who, it is fair to add, from the first expressed his intention of foregoing the penalty. The decision, however, is clearly final, and as the Judges have no discretion to reduce the penalty, and informers will be eager to secure such unusually "comfortable" booty, every place of the kind, however innocent or however beneficial, must, till the law is repealed or modified, remain closed. Thousands of persons are deprived of a most innocent pleasure, and the whole working-class of the country is flung violently back upon the public-house, as the only accessible place, of recreation upon their only idle day.

The oppression seems to us monstrous, though we by no means sympathise with the stronger and more thorough-going anti-Sabbatarians. If any person really believes that one day can by possibility be holier than another, or that Christ intended to confirm this one section of the Mosaic Code, or that the Ten Commandments—one of which, in its literal acceptation, prohibits sculpture—are more binding on the Christian conscience than any other compendium of the external moral law, his conviction is entitled to every respect, and he is bound to act upon his own unobjectionable though unreasonable belief. He is obeying his conscience, and is not injuring society. Our only dispute with him is as to his right to force this particular religious belief, and method of expressing religious belief, upon those who do not agree with his opinions. If Mr. Terry has a moral right or a moral compulsion to close the Brighton Aquarium because he thinks it sinful to enter it,—as for him it would be sinful,—then every Catholic has a right to compel every non-Catholic to abstain from any act which he thinks sinful, as, for example, administering the Sacrament without the sanction of the only true and indivisible Church. Toleration, in fact, is sinful, unless the cause claiming toleration is supported by physical force so irresistible that he who consents to tolerate is no longer in possession of the free-will without which there can be no sin. If Sabbatarian legislation is to be defended on the theological ground, there is no escape from that position, the very one of all others which modern society and civilisation most strongly repudiate. If the conscience of one man is to coerce the conscience of another man upon a question like the observance of Sunday, with which the instinctive and universal conscience has and can have nothing to do there can be no limit to the right of coercion in religion except the power to coerce. To shut a Jew's hope on Sunday for theological reasons is just as gross an oppression as it would be to compel him to keep his shop open on a Saturday, neither more nor less. That the State may have a right to decree for reasons of expediency that toil shall halt on one day in seven, and for the purpose of preventing confusion to select a particular day is true, and its exercise of the right is probably beneficial. Whether it is the most beneficial method which could be adopted, whether, for example, the institution of a holiday month would not relieve the human race more, the recurrent day of rest being too short a relaxation, it is useless to discuss, for the conditions of a civilisation based on the existence of a proletariat make a close-time for human beings, such as has existed in several less civilised countries, almost, if not quite, impossible. But the existence of the right in the State and the expediency of exercising it in one direction do not prove the expediency of exercising it without discretion, or in the face of palpable evidence of its unwisdom. That toil should halt may be good, nay, we may admit, is good, but that it should be made to halt in such a way as to injure the morality of the people subject to the law is not good, but bad. And that, we contend, is the effect of every Sabbatarian law directed not against work, but against recreation. By creating an artificial virtue and an unreal vice, it degrades and lowers the religious sentiment. The immense majority of the people either, as in Scotland, raise a purely external observance into a virtue, and hold themselves good because they have maintained it, without any inner change corresponding to the external submission; or, as in England, debauch their consciences by hypocrisy, or perpetual evasion of a law they do not in their hearts recognise as binding. No one in Brighton is the better because the Aquarium is closed. Those who hold the Sabbatical theory are not the better, because they never visited the Aquarium, and are slightly the worse, because they have succeeded in imposing their own opinion upon others by what represents in modern society the exertion of physical force. They have persecuted the infidels and the indifferent as much as if they had sentenced them to be burnt. Those who do not hold it, on the other hand, are the worse, because they dislike religion a little more, because they are tempted to throw something of defiance into neglect of Sunday, and because they are forced to discover alternative amusements sure to be a trifle less innocent than looking at fishes and listening to sacred music in a cool hall. As a matter of fact, unhappily, in this country, the alternative to every innocent distraction is drinking, and the man who is forbidden to expend his sixpence for the privilege of seeing fishes spends it and many more sixpences in a persevering effort to get drunk. Mr. Terry will say he can walk in the fields or on the shore, but neither the shore nor the fields attract everybody, and if those distractions are blameless, why is the Aquarium so guilty? Logically, sea-shores ought to be tabooed as much as aquariums, public parks as much as private gardens, and walking as utterly as seeing sights. That the Legislature dare not do this is of itself full proof that laws like the one which has just shut all private piers are essentially tyrannical.

LITERARY COINCIDENCES.

(*Saturday Review.*)

IN noticing some time ago* a few instances of coincidences in literary expression, we remarked upon the difficulty of determining whether they were or were not accidental. Mr. Mill, as he says in his Autobiography, was annoyed by the reflection that there were only a limited number of tunes in the world; and it might be added that there are only a limited number of good things to be said. An epigram is a combination, it may be, of a dozen words. The whole number of existing words, and therefore the whole number of combinations of twelve words, is strictly finite. Hence, if any one should arrange from the dictionary all possible sets of phrases of a given length, he would discover every good thing that has ever been said within those limits; and most good things are comprised within very short limits indeed. The plan is quite at the service of anybody who likes to try it; we need only caution him that he must not only make his good sayings, but know when he has made them, which is sometimes the more difficult task of the two. Meanwhile, as such a process is theoretically possible, we should not be too sceptical as to the possibility of entirely independent writers sometimes hitting upon the same epigram or illustration. A curious illustration of the possibility is given in the notes to that most remarkable poem the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam. Nobody, it might be thought, had discovered more remote combinations of ideas than Donne, and one of his most farfetched conceits is given in the lines:—

> If we be two, we two are so
> As stiff twin compasses are two;
> Thy soul, the fixed foot, makes no show
> To move, but does if the other do.
> And though thine in the centre sit,
> Yet when my other far does roam,
> Thine leans and hearkens after it,
> And grows erect if mine comes home.
> Such thou must be to me, who must
> Like the other foot obliquely run;
> Thy firmness makes my circle just,
> And me to end where I begun.

Donne must have felt tolerably certain that nobody ever hit upon that particular bit of quaintness; and yet Omar had written in Persian five centuries earlier: —"You and I are the image of a pair of compasses; though we have two heads" (*sc.* our *feet*) "we have one body; when we have fixed the centre for our circle, we bring our heads (feet) together at the end." Omar, as all readers of poetry ought to know, anticipated modern ideas in more ways than this; and perhaps we ought to be more interested when we find him expressing a thought which is common to all philosophers. When he says, in reference to human destiny:—

> The ball no question makes of ayes and noes,
> But right or left, as strikes the player, goes;
> And He that tossed it down into the field,
> He knows about it all, He knows, He knows!

we may be reminded of Webster's phrase, in the *Duchess of Malfi*, "We are merely the stars' tennis-balls, struck and bandied which way please them." The Englishman and the Persian, the Christian and the Mahommedan, are impressed by a similar feeling of the impotence of man; but the metaphor is tolerably obvious, and illustrates the permanence of certain philosophical thoughts, not a coincidence of special idiosyncrasies.

There are indeed certain arguments which seem naturally to embody themselves in particular illustrations. Locke's illustrations of the Indian tortoise which supports the world, and of the prince who refused to believe in ice, are so happy that they become intolerably trite; and their very felicity suggests that they may have been hit upon independently. That would certainly be the case with Paley's celebrated watch argument. We call it Paley's, for he has made it his own by the clearness with which he works out the illustration; but it is to be found in many previous writers. Paley probably borrowed it from Tucker, to whom, as he frankly acknowledges, he owed many obligations of the kind; but Tucker was far from being the originator. We find it, for example in Clarke and Bolingbroke, and done into queer verse by that dullest and most respectable of men, Sir R. Blackmore:—

> In all the parts of Nature's spacious sphere
> Of art ten thousand miracles appear;
> And will you not the author's skill adore
> Because you think he might discover more?
> You own a watch the invention of the mind,
> Though for a single motion 'tis designed,
> As well as that which is with greater thought,
> With various springs, for various motions wrought.

The same illustration is to be found before this in the earliest English deist, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, in Hale's *Primitive Origination of Mankind*, and in Nieuwentyt's *Religious Philosopher*. It is more curious, however, to find that it even preceded the invention of watches. Cicero, *De Natura Deorum*, says:—"Quod si in Scythiam aut in Britanniam sphæram aliquis tulerit hanc, quam nuper noster effecit Posidonius, cujus singulæ conversiones idem efficiunt in sole et in luna et in quinque stellis errantibus, quod efficitur in cœlo singulis diebus et noctibus: quis in illa barbarie dubitet quin ea sphæra sit perfecta ratione?" It is obviously impossible to say how far any of these writers borrowed from their predecessors. It is not easy, indeed, in matters which have been for centuries the field of eager speculation, to hit upon an entirely new argument or illustration, and an inquiry into the genealogy of ideas would lead us into many difficult questions. One odd case may be mentioned. Bentham's moral philosophy is pretty well summed up in the sacred phrase about the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Who first struck it out? Bentham himself says that the principle occurred to him in reading Priestley's *Treatise on Government*: but the phrase is not to be found in that, nor, it is said, in any of Priestley's writings. Bentham's editor finds a very similar expression in Beccaria; but meanwhile it had been used by an earlier writer, whom, one might have thought, it would have been natural to consult in the first place. "The moral evil or vice," says Hutcheson in his *Inquiry*, "is as the degree of misery and number of the sufferers, so that that action is best which procures the *greatest happiness of the greatest number*." This, too, is no accidental phrase, but expresses the result of an elaborate piece of reasoning. We may give an instance of a more trifling kind where we are unable to say whether the coincidence is accidental or designed. Mr. Disraeli not long ago brought an accusation against Mr. Gladstone's Government of blundering and plundering. The jingle was generally supposed to be suggested by Lord Derby's previous witticism about meddling and muddling. Mr. Disraeli, however, might possibly have found it ready made. Coleridge, in his *Essays on his own times*, talks of an old naval Captain who said, in reference to some unmentioned Government, "call it blunderment or plunderment, or what you like, only not a Government!" Mr. Disraeli is skilful enough in his appropriations, and brilliant enough in his original capacity, to be capable either of inventing or adopting such a formula.

*Saturday Review, February 14th, 1874.

The question, of course, occurs most frequently in poetry. Some writers, such as Pope and Gray, whose style was highly polished, have naturally spared themselves labour by polishing the good things of other people. The impetuous Byron might pour out the thoughts of others, which had become lodged in a very retentive memory, without troubling himself to distinguish them from his own. His poetry is full of such coincidences. When he says, for example, in reference to Canning and the House of Commons,

> The hounds will gather to their huntsman's hollo,
> And where he leads the duteous pack will follow;

he was doubtless thinking of the often-quoted passage in Bolingbroke's letter to Sir W. Wyndham. Another phrase seems to imply a more distinct process of adoption. The lines

> Yet how much less it were to gain,
> Though thou hast left me free,
> The loveliest things that still remain
> Than thus remember thee!

are simply a translation of Shenstone's phrase in the epitaph on Miss Dolman:—"Heu! quanto minus esset cum reliquis versari quam tui meminisse!" The appropriation, indeed, seems to be avowed; but in many cases it was probably unconscious. Goldsmith, who belonged to the school of Pope in form, if not in sentiment, has made some appropriations which are more in Pope's method of deliberate acquisition. The familiar phrase

> Man wants but little here below,
> Nor wants that little long,

comes from Young—"Man wants but little, nor that little long." It is said, however, that it was first printed between inverted commas. The apparently trifling change in the phrase just gives it the neatness which is required for ensuring it proverbial currency. It is possible that the same might be said of a theft for which Campbell was attacked by Hazlitt. The phrase

> Like angel's visits, few and far between

is less logical, but slightly more euphonious than the verse in Blair's "Grave":—

> Like angels visits, short and far between.

The alliteration may have determined the greater success of the later form. Meanwhile, it is curious that an earlier and less familiar poet had approached very closely to the same expression. John Norries, the author of the *Ideal World*, says, in one of the poems printed in his "Miscellanies":—

> How fading all the joys we dote upon!
> Like apparitions seen and gone.
> But those which soonest take their flight
> Are the most exquisite and strong;
> Like angels' visits, short and bright,
> Mortality's too weak to bear them long.

The thought was familar to him; and he says else where:—

> Angels, as 'tis but seldom they appear,
> So neither do they make long stay;
> They do but visit, and away.

It is rather hard that Campbell and Blair should have got credit for a saying which he approached so nearly more than once. To return to Goldsmith, however, we may observe that we may trace him in other appropriations. The excellent song of "Madam Blaize," for example is an adaption; and so is the epitaph on poor Ned Purdon, the bookseller's hack,

> Who led such a damnable life in this world,
> I don't think he'll wish to come back.

Swift has the same sentence about "poor G——":—

> So little justice had he found,
> 'Tis ten to one he'll ne'er come back.

And one or both doubtless borrowed from a French epigram about the Sieur Etienne, of whom it is said:—

> En ce monde, il eut tant de maux
> Qu'on ne croit pas qu'il revienne.

We might perhaps trace another suggestion in the verses about lovely woman stooping to folly. Her only mode, we know, of bringing repentance to her lover is to die. Fielding gives to one of the chapters in *Tom Jones* the heading, "A receipt to gain the lost affections of a wife which hath never been known to fail in the most desperate cases"; and the receipt is the same as that recommended by Goldsmith—the death, that is, of one of the persons chiefly concerned. But another coincidence is more curious. The following simile in the *Deserted Village* has been described as "perhaps the sublimest in English poetry":—

> As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form
> Swells from the vale and amid way leaves the storm;
> Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread
> Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

Gilbert Wakefield quotes a passage from Claudian as giving the original of this comparison, which, as a member of the Alpine Club would probably say, is more poetical than correct. There is, however, a closer parallel in a writer more likely to be familiar to Goldsmith. Bossuet says, in the funeral oration on Condé that the Prince was "semblable a ces hauts montagnes dont la cime au-dessus des nues et des tempetes trouve la sérénité dans sa hauteur, et ne perd aucun rayon de la lumiere qui l'environne." Perhaps Bossuet was the intermediate step between Claudian and Goldsmith.

Another trifling appropriation of Goldsmith's seems to be an echo from Young:—

> I only would repress them to secure,

says Goldsmith, in the *Traveller*, of the "blooms" of Freedom; and Young has in his *Night Thoughts*:—

> I would not damp, but to secure thy joys.

Young had a talent for epigrammatic forms of language deserving comparison with Pope's, though he generally makes a copybook phrase (*e.g.* "Procrastination is the thief of time") where Pope coins a proverb. But his phrases are often pointed enough to impress the memory, and he has been frequently quoted or appropriated. Young says, for example:—

> What ardently we wish, we soon believe;

and Cowper changes it into—

> What ardently I wished, I long believed.

Another parallel, where Young was the plunderer and not the plundered, gives a more interesting thought. Sir T. Browne says, in the *Religio Medici*:—"In brief, all things are artificial, for nature is the art of God." Young has—

> The course of nature is the art of God.

It is curious to compare these aphorisms with the converse statement of Burke—"Art is man's nature." The two views which make nature the divine art, or art human nature, are philosophically combined in the well-known passage from the *Winter's Tale*, where Shakspeare substantially explains that the distinction between art and nature is ultimately arbitrary. Together these passages might form a motto for Mr. Mill's essay *On Nature*, which works out Shakspeare's theory at length.

The name of Shakspeare suggests infinite echoes in later literature. We may recall a couple of tolerably familiar instances from the same scene which might suggest some minute criticism as to the relative merits of different forms of expression. "To be honest, as this world goes," says Hamlet, "is to be one man picked out of ten thousand."

> An honest wise man is a prince's mate,

says Fletcher, in the *Triumph of Love*; and elsewhere:—

> Man is his own star, and that soul that can
> Be honest is the only perfect man.

Pope's version is better known:—

> An honest man's the noblest work of God.

We may add a phrase from Defoe:—"An honest man is the best title that can be given in the world." We leave it to examiners in English literature to decide which of these expressions is the best, and why. The other phrase follows Hamlets remark that Denmark is a prison:—"There is nothing, either good or bad, but thinking makes it so; to me it is a prison." In Howell's letters we find him writing from his prison, "There is a wise saying in the country where you sojourn now; 'Ce n'esh pas la place mais la pensee qui fait la prison.'" Everybody remembers Lovelace's version of the same truth:—

> Stone walls do not a prison make,
> Nor iron bars a cage.

Shakspeare, we should say, gives the thought most accurately in both cases, though his phrases are perhaps not so calculated for proverbial use.

We will end with another coincidence from Howell's letters. He thus versifies a statement of St. Augustine:—

> If I wert Thou, and Thou wert I,
> I would resign the Deity;
> Thou shouldst be God, I would be man—
> Is't possible that love more can!

With which we may compare Mr. George Macdonald:—

> Here lie I, Martin Elginbrodde;
> Have mercy on my soul, Lord God,
> As I would do were I Lord God,
> And ye were David Elginbrodde.

Perhaps it is the fittest mode of concluding an article upon borrowing, designed or accidental, to admit that we have been guided in some of the coincidences we have noticed by previous investigators; but there is an abundant field for further discovery.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES; NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice............ 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. .... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.

Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers, negociable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 600,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

FOR SALE.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a number of Cast Iron PILLARS now lying at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th June 1875.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH,

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee. Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

By appointment to Her Majesty the Queen.
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey.
H. late I. M. Napoleon III., and
The R. H. the Lord Mayor of the City of London.

FETES! ILLUMINATIONS! REJOICING!

Ball Rooms & Gardens Illuminated & Decorated.

TENTS, TEMPORARY ROOMS AND BANQUETING HALLS ERECTED.

ILLUMINATION LAMPS IN OIL OR GAS IN EVERY COLOUR.

J. DEFRIES AND SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, FOUNTAINS WALL and BILLIARD LIGHTS, and the PATENT PRISMATIC CRYSTAL ILLUMINATIONS, for Gas, Oil and Kerosine.

J. DEFRIES & SONS—(THE ROYAL VISIT)—Beg to offer their immediate services to the AUTHORITIES in the TOWNS and CITIES in the INDIAN EMPIRE who may wish to give expression of their Loyalty by ILLUMINATING and DECORATING their TOWNS, STREETS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. on the OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF HRH THE PRINCE OF WALES.

J. DEFRIES & SONS—(THE ROYAL VISIT)—had the honour of carrying out the

ENTIRE ARRANGEMENT IN THE CITY OF LONDON OF THE DECORATIONS AND ILLUMINATION on the

PUBLIC THANKSGIVING DAY, FOR THE RECOVERY OF H R H THE PRINCE OF WALES AS WELL AS FOR H R H STATE VISITS TO ALMOST EVERY TOWN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

J. DEFRIES & SONS—(THE ROYAL VISIT)—were also appointed to carry out the

ILLUMINATIONS AND DECORATIONS, BOTH IN RUSSIA & ENGLAND, ON THE OCCASION of the MARRIAGE of their R H's the DUKE OF EDINBURGH and the GRAND DUCHESS Marie Alexandrowna of Russia.

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES prepared TO SUIT ANY BUILDING, STREET or GARDEN, for the carrying out of the ENTIRE DECORATIONS and ILLUMINATIONS, either with GAS or OIL, combining among the novelties the LIME and ELECTRIC LIGHTS and their PATENT PRISMATIC CRYSTAL ILLUMINATION TO ANY DESIGN. THE PRINCE OF WALES PLUME, MEDALLIONS, MOTTOES, SHIELDS, LAURELS, CROWNS, &c., &c.

FLAGS, TROPHIES, VENETIAN MASTS and FLORAL DECORATIONS in every variety. CHINESE LANTERNS and VARIEGATED ILLUMINATION LAMPS in every Colour, for GAS or OIL.

Experienced men sent out, and LETTERS REPLIED to by TELEGRAPH if desired.

EARLY ORDERS ARE SOLICITED TO INSURE ATTENTION. THESE SHOULD BE SENT IMMEDIATELY.

WORKS—LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM.

Principal Depôt and Show Rooms—147, HOUNDSDITCH, five minutes' walk from Bank of England. London.

NOTICES.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table....Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases...... ,, 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table .... ,, 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table .... ,, 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case... ,, 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... ,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do. ... ,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... ,, 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished .... ,, 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work .... ,, 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work .... ,, 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coate and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen .... ,, 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours .... ,, 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE

BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, W WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAIST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE, 1875.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes, in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay..........Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller Hammond's Refreshment Rooms Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.........."Spectator" Office.
Bombay..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta..........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) 'Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.........." Sindian" Press.
London..........G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras..........Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran..........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ......" Observer" Office.
Poona..........Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the under signed.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, ESQ.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEF WILSON, ESQ.

SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, ESQ.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto. Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

It will thus be seen that in point of security
QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
The Company has paid
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852..................£ 76,925
Do. 1862..................£300,690
Do. 1872..................£816,883

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

COOLING, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING
are the effects of
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

On the face and skin of all exposed to the scorching sun, and suffering from prickly heat, sunburn, freckles, and cutaneous eruptions for which it is a complete cure.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf and dandriff, strengthens weak hair and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which color neither washing or perspiration will remove. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all chemists, perfumers, druggists, and at all bazaars throughout India.

BOMBAY: Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co. Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES,	HOSPITALS, VESSELS,
REPTILES, INSECTS,	DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING
&c., &c., &c.	CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and CO.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.